The Courier-Journal.

VOL. XXXIX. LOUISVILLE, SUNDAY AND MONDAY, APRIL 11 AND 12, 1869. NEW SERIES. NO. 245.

WASHINGTON.

Closing Hours of the First Session of the Forty-first Congress.

Back Pay of Carpet-bag Senators and Members.

Every Carpet-bagger has his Price, but Don't Always Get It.

Destined Defeat of the Reconstruction Iniquity.

The Modified Whisky and Tobacco Law.

A Midnight Radical Brawl in the House.

&c., &c., &c.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The legislative session of the first session of the Forty-first Congress expired at noon to-day by the force of concurrent resolution. The second session will convene on Monday, December 7.

DISGRACEFUL SCRAMBLE FOR BRIBE MONEY.

The closing hours were not remarkable for anything but an extraordinary scene of confusion in each House where a precisely similar attempt was made to smuggle through the back pay of the carpet-bag Senators and members. Happily the scheme was defeated. In the Senate it was proposed to give the Southern Senators seven months' pay for that part of the Congress which had expired before their elections and in the House Mr. Burdett, of Missouri, attempted to seat the South Carolina contestants on *prima facie* cases, the real object being to give them their pay. This extraordinary movement was made in the last forty minutes of the session, but was vehemently resisted by the Democrats, who moved to adjourn, to call the House, and other dilatory motions. Finally General Paine, Chairman of the Election Committee, said the attempt to vote on members without even hearing the case was unfair, and on his advice the party retreated. In the Senate the resolution failed for want of time.

VIRGINIA, MISSISSIPPI, AND TEXAS.

The most important bill which has become a law since last night is that passed in accordance with the request of the message to submit the constitutions of Texas, Virginia, and Mississippi to the people thereof, and such parts of the same, as in the opinion of the President, ought to be submitted to a separate vote. The effect of the Morton amendment to this bill, by which the States are required, as a condition precedent to congressional representation, to ratify the fifteenth amendment. It is said by the friends of the old bill that this will defeat the constitutions in Virginia and Mississippi. The President signed the bill this morning and will act under it as early as next week.

THE WHISKY AND TOBACCO BILL

became a law to-day to the following effect: The new law provides that holders of unstamped tobacco, snuff, and cigars manufactured prior to the 23d day of November, and after July 20, 1868, shall stamp the same within sixty days, and upon furnishing proof to the Internal Revenue Department of the payment of the tax on such goods, the amount of tax shall be refunded under regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. The conference committee of both house were in session upon this subject for about four hours, Mr. Allison and Senator Bayard being in favor of the portion of the bill as passed by the House, but the influence of Commissioner Delano, who was present, defeated it. Parties conversant with this subject pronounced the action of Congress requiring payment of a second tax upon goods manufactured prior to July 20th, 1868, as being unjust and oppressive, and the matter will be at once contested in court. As regards the whisky feature, the new law allows till June [illegible] 1869, for whisky to remain in bond, and imposes [illegible] cent per gallon for every month it remains in bond after April 20th. In the debate on this bill in the House at two o'clock this morning the scene between Schenck and Butler was bellicose in the extreme on the discussion of the conference report on which the House receded from the former position, and permitted the whisky to remain in bonded warehouses till June 20th, 1869, at the rate of [illegible] per cent. charges per annum to the owners. Mr. Butler in the debate insisted that Schenck was still in the whisky ring, and charged that the bill would productive of great frauds. Mr. Logan also commented upon the sudden change of Schenck and his allies from their former vote, and was replied to quite excitedly by Mr. Allison, who resented the idea that improper motives could influence his opinion. Mr. Schenck, in concluding the debate in language almost verging upon the unparliamentary, denounced the cowardice of those who, by the amendments, would charge him with that venality which their own corrupt hearts would frequently practice, would so thoroughly appreciate and understand. Such men did not dare, he said, to come out and make an open attack, but discharged their batteries of covert lies. The scene grew more exciting, but there was no opportunity for Butler to respond, as the hour had expired and the vote was to be taken. Butler only asked the question of Schenck, as he concluded, Did not the Pharisee say, Thank Thee, Lord, I am not like other men?

GEN. HEINTZELMAN.

The Senate passed without opposition the bill allowing the President to retire General Heintzelman on the rank of his command at the date of his transfer from the regular to the volunteer service. This will give him the retiring pay of a Major General, and will add probably one thousand dollars to his present pay as Colonel. As General Heintzelman has nothing for the support of his family but that pay, he is thus secured for his old age in a moderate income. In the House General Logan furiously attacked the bill, and labored for nearly on hour to defeat it. His proposed amendment was voted down. Messrs. Garfield, Slocum, Banks, Shanks, Bingham, Butler, Coke, Dawes and others advocated the bill as a meritorious act in appreciation of Heintzelman's great services. Mr. Logan became furious at his evident weakness, and in answer to cries for "Question," stigmatized such action as ungentlemanly and an insult to him. In the vote the most remarkable event of the Congress occurred. It was one unanimous shout of "aye," and Logan demanding a division, every man in the House but himself rose. Gen. Heintzelman was on the floor, and this evidence of the nation's gratitude and appreciation so affected the gallant old officer that the tears streamed down his cheeks and he was overcome with emotion.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

The disability bills of the Senate and House were not concurred in. No action can be taken till next winter. There will be no damage in consequence as there are no penalties prescribed for violation of the 14th amendment. On the test vote in the House the opposition was very violent, especially because of the Kentucky names, and it failed by 14 votes. A recess was taken at that stage and the bill was subsequently passed by three votes. This was effected by the direct and active efforts of Speaker Blaine, whose influence was exerted in behalf of a liberal measure, and whose kindness and generosity can always be relied upon to ameliorate the condition of Southern people.

MEMPHIS, EL PASO, AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

There was an effort made in the Senate to get up the Memphis, El Paso, Pacific bill. It was opposed by Messrs. Casserly, Howard and Drake, who gave notice that they had long speeches to make on the subject, and that there was no time to do so. Mr. Pomeroy was anxious to hear what the Senators could say against a proposition which was so simple and so beneficial to the country, and where, literally, nothing was asked. Mr. Morton said that the opponents of the road did not wish to hear the facts or to allow the advantages of this road to be shown or developed, because of interests in rival enterprises. Conkling thought that the Senate could not do better than to listen to the gentleman in such novel arguments, as they would produce, in order to prove that a great national road ought not to be built with its own resources, but after some conversation, Sherman moved to go into executive session, as it seemed to be the determination of the minority to talk all action down.

FROM NORFOLK TO ST. LOUIS.

In the House to-day Mr. Wells, of Missouri, introduced a bill to construct a railroad from Norfolk, Va., to St. Louis by the Norfolk, Louisville and St. Louis Railroad Company. The bill does not ask any aid from the Government. It was referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals and ordered to be printed.

BLANTON DUNCAN.

The Senate amendment to the bill for the relief of Blanton Duncan, of Kentucky, was concurred in by the House—75 to 53. The opposition was as bitter as ever The President signed the bill. It restores everything to the claimant except costs and fees.

THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

The House bill providing that the joint resolution reducing and regulating the hours of labors of Government laborers, workmen and mechanics, approved June 25, 1868, shall not be so construed as to authorize a corresponding reduction of wages, failed to become a law, the Senate not acting on it.

THE EXTRA SESSION.

The indication is that the Senate will remain in session for two or three weeks, longer than has been supposed.

ALABAMA TREATY.

The extra session will be lengthened by the necessity of dealing with the Alabama Treaty in some definite way. It is understood that Mr. Sumner, whose position as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs gives his say much weight, will take the ground that the Reverdy Johnson Treaty must be rejected altogether; that negotiations must be entered upon anew, and that the only admissible ground for such a negotiation is the concession by England that her action was wrong in itself. It is probable that the debate upon the treaty question will be very thorough and important, throwing much light upon the question of international law.

ASHLEY.

By the authority of a Senator, a desperate fight was made against Impeacher Ashley to be Governor of Montana, but he was confirmed by one majority. The Senate spent from midnight till 4 o'clock this morning discussing his case. Edmunds, of Vermont, and others, denounced him severely.

[To the Associated Press.]

REMARKABLE CONDESCENSION.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The President came to the capitol about 10 o'clock, accompanied by Secretaries Fish and Boutwell and Attorney General Hoar and his two Secretaries, and the party occupied the time up to adjournment in examining bills presented to the President for his approval.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Among the amendments to the Mississippi, Virginia, and Texas election bill, which were agreed to by both Houses, was one offered by Mr. Sawyer providing that elections shall be held under the new registration list. It is stated that this will admit 15,000 additional white voters in Virginia and throw out several thousand fraudulent negro voters who were enrolled in the First District. It will also admit quite a number of additional white voters in Mississippi and Texas.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate made the following confirmations:

J. M. Ashley, of Ohio, Governor of Montana.
Rush Spencer, of New York, Surveyor General of New Mexico.
Edward L. Perkins, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of New Mexico.
Registers of Land Offices:
Louis Dougal, Denver.
A. Tibbert, St. Peters, Minnesota.
J. L. Lyman, Helena, Montana.
Morgan Bates, Traverse City, Michigan.
Jacob P. Lark, Olympia, Washington Territory.
P. B. Pinchback, New Orleans.
C. W. Loomus, Jackson, Mississippi.
Register of Wills for the District of Columbia, Amos Webster.

RECEIVERS PUBLIC MONEY.

Jas. Slatt, Kakotah City.
J. M. Wilkenson, Marquette, Mich.
R. Goodrich, Traverse City, Mich.
J. W. Puerordne, Attorney Western District of Tennessee.
Horace H. Naughton, Consul at La Haina.
Chas. Dillington, Naval Officer for New Orleans.
David Noggle, Chief Justice of Idaho.
J. C. Strover, Collector of Minnesota district.
J. P. Luce, Surveyor at Louisville.
E. Fulton, Surveyor at Baltimore.
L. H. Litchfield, Marshal for Dakotah.
H. W. Moulton, Marshal for Idaho.
Church Howe, Marshal for Wyoming.
Phillip Ritz, Marshal for Washington.
J. R. Bennett, Marshal for Eastern district of Michigan.
J. M. Casey, Attorney for Wyoming.
T. M. Brown, District Attorney for Indiana.

BILLS SIGNED.

The President this morning, while at the capitol, signed and approved the following bills:

A resolution respecting the retirement of Brevet Major General S. P. Heintzelman; a resolution for the protection of soldiers and their heirs; a resolution extending the time for the completion of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior ship canal; a resolution making San Diego, California, a port of entry; an act to extend the time for the Little Rock and Ft. Smith railroad to complete the first section of twenty miles of said road; an act to amend an act granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph from the Central Pacific railroad in California to Portland, Oregon; an act for the establishment of certain post roads; an act to declare and fix the status of Judge Advocates of the United States army; an act authorizing the submission of the constitutions of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas to a vote of the people, and authorizing the election of State officers provided by said constitution, and members of Congress; a resolution enabling bona fide settlers to purchase certain lands acquired from the Osage Indians; a joint resolution for the protection of the interests of the United States in the Union Pacific Railroad Company and the Central Pacific Railroad Company, and for other purposes; an act to amend an act imposing taxes on distilled spirits, and for other purposes; an act making available an appropriation heretofore made for furniture for the Presidential Mansion; an act to discontinue South St. Mary as a port of entry in Superior district, and to establish Marquette in lieu thereof; an act concerning the Attorney General.

DISABILITIES.

Both the Senate and House bills for the removal of political disabilities failed.

RECONSTRUCTION BILL.

The following is a full text of the act authorizing the submission of the Constitutions of Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas to the people, as approved and signed by the President:

Be it enacted, That the President of the United States, at such time as he may deem best for the public interest, may submit the Constitution which was framed by the convention which met in Richmond, Va., on Tuesday, the 3d day of December, 1867, to the registered voters of said State, registered at the date of such submission for ratification or rejection, and may also submit to a separate vote such provisions of said Constitution as he may deem best, such vote to be taken either upon each of said provisions alone, or in connection with the other portions of said Constitution, as the President may direct.

Sec. 2. That at the same election the voters of said State may vote to elect members of the General Assembly of said State, and all the officers of said State provided for by the said constitution; and members of Congress and the officer commanding the District of Virginia shall cause the lists of registered voters of said State to be revised, enlarged, and corrected prior to said election, according to law, and for the purpose may appoint such registers as he may deem necessary; and said elections shall be held and return thereof made in the manner provided by the acts of Congress commonly called the reconstruction acts.

Sec. 3. That the President of the United States may in like manner submit the constitution of Texas to the voters of said State, at such time and in such manner as he may direct, either the entire constitution or separate provisions of the same, as provided in the first section of this act; and by a separate vote, and at the same election, the voters may vote for and elect the members of the Legislature, and all the State officers provided in said constitution, and members of Congress; provided also, that no election shall be held in said State of Texas for any purpose until the President so directs.

Sec. 4. That the President of the United States may in like manner, as he may deem expedient, direct either the entire constitution or separate provisions of the same, as is provided in the first section of this act, to be submitted to a separate State election; and at the same election the voters may vote for and elect members of the Legislature and all the State officers provided for in said constitution, and members of Congress.

Sec. 5. That if either of said constitutions shall be ratified at such elections, the Legislature of the State so ratifying, and elected as provided in this act, shall assemble at the capital of said States on the fourth Tuesday after. Official promulgation of such ratification to be made by the military officers commanding in said State.

Sec. 6. That before the States of Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas shall be admitted to a representation in Congress, their several Legislatures, which may be hereafter lawfully organized, shall ratify the fifteenth article which has been proposed by Congress to the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Sec. 7. That the proceedings in any of the said States shall not be deemed final or operate as a complete restoration of the same until their action respectively shall be approved by Congress.

WHISKY AND TOBACCO TAX BILL.

The following is the full text of an act approved to-day to amend an act entitled "an act imposing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco, and for other purposes," approved July 20, 1868:

Be it enacted, &c., That an act entitled "an act imposing taxes on distilled spirits and tobacco, and for other purposes," approved July 20, 1868, be amended as follows, to-wit: That section 8 be amended so that in case of a distillery or distilling apparatus erected prior to the 20th of July, 1868, on a tract of land held under lease, or other evidence of title less than fee simple, which was not required by the laws of the State to be recorded in order to be valid at the time of execution, or in any case where the title was then and has continued to be in liquidation, or where the owner is possessed of the fee but encumbered with mortgage executed and duly recorded prior to the said 20th of July, 1868, and not due, or where the fee is held by a femme covert, minor, person of unsound mind, or other person incapable of giving consent as required by said act, a bond may be taken at the discretion of the Commissioner as provided for in said section, for a distillery erected on land, the lease or other evidence of the title to which was duly recorded prior to the passage of this act. *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to apply to any distillery or distilling apparatus not erected prior to July 20, 1868. That section 20 be so amended that in case of distilleries having a producing capacity of less than one hundred gallons in twenty-four hours in which grain or meal is mixed by hand and without the use of steam, sixty gallons of mash or beer brewed or fermented from grain shall represent not less than one bushel of grain. That section 56 be amended so as to extend the time for withdrawing distilled spirits from bonded warehouses until the 30th of June, 1869, but subject to an additional tax on each proof gallon deposited and bonded in warehouse at the rate of one cent for each month after the 20th of April, 1869, and until withdrawn, and any distilled spirits remaining in a bonded warehouse after the 30th day of June, 1869, shall be forfeited to the United States and disposed of as provided by the second section. That section 59 be amended so that on and after the first day of May, 1869, every person who rectifies, purifies, or refines distilled spirits or wines by any process other than by original and continuous distillation from mash worm or through continuous closed vessels and pipes until the manufacture thereof is complete, and every wholesale or retail liquor dealer who has in his possession any still or leach tub, or who shall keep any other apparatus for the purpose of refining in any manner distilled spirits, and every person who, without rectifying, purifying, or refining distilled spirits shall by mixing such spirits, wine or other liquor with materials, manufacture any spurious imitation, or compound liquors for sale under the name of whisky, brandy, gin, rum, wine, spirits, or wine bitters, or any other name, shall be regarded as a rectifier, as being engaged in the business of rectifying, and so much of the act to which this is an amendment as relates to compounds of liquors, and as is inconsistent with the provisions of the section hereby amended be and the same is hereby repealed; and said section 59 is further amended as follows: Strike out the fourth paragraph thereof, relating to retail liquor dealers, and the fifth paragraph, to and including the words "shall be required to pay the special tax of a wholesale liquor dealer," and insert in lieu of the portion stricken out the following: "Retail dealers in liquors shall pay $25. Every person who sells or offers for sale foreign or domestic distilled spirits, wines, or malt liquors in less quantities than five gallons at the same time shall be regarded as a retail dealer in liquors. Wholesale liquor dealers shall each pay $100. Every person who sells or offers for sale foreign or domestic distilled spirits, wines, or malt liquors in quantities of not less than five gallons at the same time shall be regarded as wholesale liquor dealers. Dealers in liquors whose sales, including sales of all other merchandise shall exceed $25,000 shall each pay an additional tax at the rate of one dollar for every one hundred dollars of sales of liquors in excess of such $25,000, and on every $1,000 of sales of other merchandise shall pay at the same rate as a wholesale dealer, and such excess shall be returned assessed in the same manner as required of wholesale dealers; but no distiller or brewer who has paid his special tax as such and who sells only distilled spirits or malt liquors of his own production at the place of manufacture in original casks or package to which the tax stamps are affixed shall be required to pay the special tax of a wholesale dealer. That section 59 be further amended so as to require that distilled brandy from grapes, peaches and apples exclusively, producing less than 150 barrels annually, shall pay a special tax of fifty dollars, and in addition thereto the tax of four dollars per barrel of 40 proof gallons on account of such sale. That section 88 be amended so that either the proprietor's name or manufacturer's name shall be printed on the label for cigars provided for in said section.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That section 155 of the act entitled an act to provide internal revenue to support the Government to pay interest on the public debt and for other purposes, approved June 30, 1864, as amended by the ninth section of the act of July 13, 1866, be further amended by adding thereto the following: Sec. 3. That any person having in his possession any tobacco, snuff and cigars manufactured and sold or removed from the manufactory, or from any place where tobacco, snuff or cigars or made, since July 20, 1868, or any person having in his possession cigars imported from foreign countries since July 20, 1868, or withdrawn from a United States bonded warehouse since said date, such tobacco, snuff, and cigars, having been put in packages, as prescribed in the act to which this act is an amendment, and all the other requirements of said act relating to tobacco, snuff, and cigars having been complied with, and who, on the 1st of February, 1869, filed with the assessor or assistant assessor of the district within which he resides, or his place of business, the inventory required by the 7th, 8th, and 9th sections of the act of July 20th, 1868, and who shall, prior to selling or offering such tobacco, snuff, or cigars for sale affix and cancel the proper internal revenue stamps, shall be entitled to have refunded to him an amount of tax previously paid thereon equal to the value of stamps affixed before sale as aforesaid, and the Collector of internal revenue shall be and he is hereby authorized, on appeal to him made, to refund and pay back a sum of money equal to the value of the stamps so affixed, upon satisfactory evidence submitted to him that the tobacco and snuff were actually manufactured and removed from place of manufacture, and that the cigars were so manufactured and removed or imported and withdrawn from a United States bonded warehouse, and the several rates of tax imposed on such goods by the act of July 20, 1868, as aforesaid assessed and paid, and that the claimant had in all respects complied with the internal revenue laws as far as they have been or may be applicable to such articles. The Collector of internal revenue is hereby authorized and empowered to prescribe such rules and regulations for carrying out the provisions of this section as in his judgment shall be deemed proper and necessary, and the collector may, in any case at his discretion, allow snuff and smoking tobacco manufactured prior to 20th July, 1868, not in wooden packages, to be stamped and sold in original packages; and the rate of duty on cigars imported prior to July 20th, 1868, and now remaining in bond, shall be the same as on cigars imported after that date.

CUBA.

The following are the members of the House who voted for General Bank's Cuba resolution:

Allison, Ambler, Ames, Archer, Armstrong, Archer, Asher, Axtell, Banks, Bently, Bingham, Blair, Boyd, Brooks, Buffington, Burdell, Bruler of Massachusetts and Tennessee, Cessna, Churchill, Clark, Cobb, Cobb, Clinton, Coburn, Conger, Dewees, Dickinson, Dockery, Donelly, Duval, Ferris, Ferry, Finklimb, Garfield, Gretz, Grilfallan, Hawley, Hay, Heaton, Hill, Hoag, Holman, Hopkins, Hotchkiss, Ingerson, Jenks, Jones, Judd, Julian, Kelly, Knapp, Lash, Lawrence, Logan, Laughridge, Lynch, Maynard McCarthy, McGrew, Mewer, Morrill, Myers, Negley, O'Neil, Orth, Packard, Phelps, Pomeroy, Prosser, Rorts, Sawyer, Schofield, Shanks, Sheldon, Porter, Jno. A. Smith, W. C. Smith, Stevenson, Stokes, Stoughton, Taffe, Tanner, Tillman, Trimble, Twitchell, Tiner, Upson, Vanham, Voorhees, Ward, C. C. Washburn, Welker, Whittemore, Wilkinson, Williams, J. T. Wilson, Winans, and Witcher—98.

NOMINATIONS FAIL.

Fifty-three nominations for various offices, not having been confirmed by the Senate, expired with the adjournment of that body, and new names must be sent in for the offices, or those sent in heretofore renominated. All of the New York city nominations, and those of C. W. Babcock for Surveyor General of Kansas and A. R. Calhoun for Pension Agent of Philadelphia, not having been confirmed, expired with adjournment.

ASHLEY.

The nomination of J. M. Ashley to be Governor of Montana was confirmed this morning by only one majority, after a long and sharp debate. His confirmation was opposed by all the Democrats and a number of prominent Republicans.

BILLS NOT SIGNED.

The bill for the relief of Rollin Whitburg on the extension of a patent, a resolution in relation to a site for a new State department, and a joint resolution appointing General Thomas Osborne, of Chicago, Manager of the National Asylum for disabled soldiers, in place of Governor Oglesby, resigned, were not signed by the President, being the last bills which passed the House, but which failed to reach the President before the hour of adjournment.

FOREIGN.

[BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.]

ENGLAND.

BANQUET TO CHARLES DICKENS.

LIVERPOOL, April 10—Midnight.—The banquet to Charles Dickens occurred at St. George's Hall this evening. About 700 gentlemen sat down. There were besides many spectators. The hall was gracefully decorated with flags and banners. The proceedings were characterized with good feeling and enthusiasm. Sir Henry Houghton and Hepworth Dixon, Esq., presided. After the usual toasts Lord Dafferin made a pleasant speech. He regretted that Mr. Dickens had not entered the field of politics He would have been a power in the House of Commons and a fellow-peer of Macaulay.

Lord Lytton at length in glowing terms proposed the health of Mr. Dickens. Mr. Dickens arose and with much emotion responded. He felt, he said, that he was unable to do justice to his feelings. Liverpool, after London, was always foremost in his estimation. She was always ready to respond openhanded spontaneously and munificently to all appeals to aid art and literature. Relative to the remarks of Lord Dafferin, Mr. Dickens said that after mature deliberation he had decided to stand or fall by literature and not enter politics. Thus far he had not regretted his decision.

Anthony Trollope also respond d to a sentiment. He eulogized Washington Irving, Mr. Motley and the American people. The latter were always willing to recognize publicly the honor due to literary men. He closed by hinting that the appointment of Charles Dickens as Minister to Washington would be beneficial to both countries.

FRANCE.

PEACE, OR WAR?

PARIS, April 10.—In the Senate to-day the defensive measures proposed by the Government were generally approved. Marshal Veil said it was the duty of the country in time of peace to secure its safety. The army might be placed on peace footing and if needed could speedily be placed on a war footing. In the Corps Legislatiff M. de La Vallette made a long peaceful speech. He concluded with the following words: "It is the policy of France to maintain resolutely a dignified peace."

SPAIN.

POWERS OF THE MINISTRY.

MADRID, April 10.—Alasoga in the Cortes yestererday advocated a modification of the powers of the ministry.

☞ Several of Gustave Dore's most celebrated pictures are on their way to the United States. Among them are "The Gaming Table," which is thirty-four feet long, "The Neophyte," and "Jephthah's Daughter." It is possible that his "Death of Rossini" may be purchased by the owner of the above.

NEW YORK.

The Commercial and Financial Situation.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

MONEY AND STOCKS.

NEW YORK, April 10.—Money has been plentiful all day and the utmost efforts of the lenders have not beed able to realize above 7 per cent. coin interest, and large amounts have been done for currency. There is more doing in commercial paper at ten to fifteen per cent. The bank statement has some favorable features. The principal change is the large decrease of $4,453,448 in loans, which shows a wholesome condition on the part of the banks. The total revenue has decreased $1,794,977. Against this the total liabilities have been reduced $4,037,765, which shows the banks are relatively stronger than last week. The excess over the legal reserve has diminished $785,536. The gain in legal tenders, although small, is a favorable indication. Gold was carried up this afternoon amid great excitement, caused by some delay at one of the strongest banks in paying a check for a quarter of a million dollars. Great scarcity was argued from this circumstance, and there was an active "bull" movement. Over four millions are on the way from Europe. But little attention is paid to Mr. Boutwell's expedients. It seems to be understood in the street that he will not remain long at the head of the Treasury department. Government bonds were active and generally firmer, but the close was rather quiet. It is hinted that Mr. Boutwell will become a buyer of governments for gold interest as soon as he can do so without danger to the money market. Railway shares have been exceedingly fitful, subject to a sharp advance for brief periods to be quickly followed by marked dullness and depression. The anxiety to realize is very great but the ball party dare not let prices materially decline. The Vanderbilt roads were especially depressed. Western stock closed very unsettled. A suit has been commenced in the District Court of the United States for this city, against the Erie Railroad to compel an accounting for the receipts of that road. It is brought in the name of a holder of preferred stock, residing in New Haven, whose complaint recites at great length the circumstances under which the preferred stock was issued.

FUNERALS.

The funerals of Messrs. Conrad and Nesbit to-day were largely attended by citizens.

GRAIN SHIPMENTS.

The World this morning contains a long article in favor of assimilating the manner of handling and dealing in grain at this market to the manner prevailing at Chicago. It also argues that if St. Louis would compete with Chicago, she must improve her rail connection with the Atlantic seaboard, and place no reliance upon the New Orleans route.

OUR OWN MARKET REPORT.

Specially Telegraphed to the Courier-Journal.

PROVISIONS.

NEW YORK, April 10.—Provisions are again very active. The sales to-day exceeded five thousand barrels pork, including 1,500 barrels Western prime mess, for export, at $28 75@29, but new mess closed quiet at $30 75. Lard—more disposition to sell for the future, and prime steam closed dull at 18¾c. Cut meats and bacon heavy. There was some movement in tierce beef.

SWINE.

Receipts, 173; very firm at 10¾@11¼c. Sales included, white, 135@188 pounds, at 10¾@10⅞c; Michigan, 156 pounds, at 10⅞c; Illinois, 185 pounds, at 11¼c; and prime, weighing 200 pounds, would bring 11¼c.

BREADSTUFFS.

Firmer on the foreign news, with a strong under tone, but buyers and sellers are generally apart.

GROCERIES.

Coffee firm. Rice 18¾@24c. Sugar active and a shade firmer. Fair to prime grocery 12¼@13c. Best crushed 16¾c.

DRY GOODS.

The unseasonable weather continues to hold trade in check and causes some irregularity in prices. Brown sheetings, standard goods, 15½@16½c, the latter an extreme; Augusta and Medford 15½c; Lyman C, 14½c; Pepperell R, 14c; Pocasset K, 12½c. Bleached goods dull, and in some cases lower; Wamsutta, 25c; Bates 18½c; Lonsdale, 18c; Semper Idem, 17½c; Hope, 15c; Green & Co., 12c. Prints active, but irregular, according to styles and adaptation to different markets; new work is higher; Cocheco, 13½@14c; Merrimack D, 12½@13c; other prime madders 11½@12½c; Freeman, 10c. Ginghams continue dull. Tickings are lower and unsettled, and other cotton goods are neglected. Woolens are generally dull, but carpets are in better demand. Foreign goods are not doing so well, except in favorite fabrics.

CINCINNATI.

Arrested on a Charge of Counterfeiting Revenue Stamps—The Railroad Situation—Complicated Complications.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

CINCINNATI, April 10.—A man named Chris. Hogan, and two of his associates, Chas. Riley and Fred. Miller, were arrested to-day on charge of counterfeiting United States revenue stamps for tobacco. The warrant was issued on the affidavit of an engraver named Steiner, who alleges that in February last he was employed by the parties to engrave tobacco stamps of different denominations, on the representation that they were for the Government, and that these parties, being in the Government detective service, were authorized to employ him. Before the stamps were engraved, Steiner had his suspicions aroused by warnings from a police officer to whom he had mentioned the circumstance, and these were confirmed by the parties calling on him for the brand, and threatening his life if he did not deliver it to them. He then put the matter in the hands of the United States Marshal, and the result was the arrests to-day. Hogan has been a detective, and Miller is an ex-Constable, and both are well known in this city.

It was understood in these dispatches some days ago, that the refusal of the Board of Directors of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad to ratify the vote of the stockholders of that company in leasing their road to the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, was likely to produce trouble, and that the result would probably be that the Erie folks would go into court to compel a ratification of the lease. It was also announced that, in the meantime, negotiations were in progress looking to the transfer by the Erie Company of its business from the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton road to the Little Miami, via Urbana and Springfield. The next move, as near as we can learn, was on the part of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company in refusing to recognize any through contracts or arrangements made by the Erie, and to demand an arbitrary *pro rata* of the through rates from New York. To this the Erie Company objected, and it resulted in their sending Mr. Osborne the General Southern Agent of the Erie and Atlantic and Great Western roads to this city to negotiate with the Little Miami Railroad Company for the transfer of their through freights at Urbana, Ohio, and thence via the Cincinnati and Sandusky road to Springfield, and thence by the Little Miami road to this city. Mr. Osborne left the city without completing the arrangements, Mr. Jewett, President of the Little Miami railroad, objecting to the route via Urbana and Springfield, but at the same time being willing to haul the Erie freight from and to Cleveland. While matters were in this shape all freight for Cincinnati and the South and Southwest arriving in the Erie cars was detained at the Hamilton and Dayton depot, and the officers of the road declined to either deliver or unload this freight until they were paid their arbitrary rate of ten per cent. of the through rate. This the Erie folks on the lines doing business over the road refused to agree to, and the accumulated freight of two or three days is detained at the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton depot. This evening the difficulties between the two roads have reached their climax, and it is rumored that Jay Gould threatens to build a road from Dayton to Cincinnati within sixty days if he can get here no other way. He now has a most excellent opportunity to put his threat into execution. It is now thought in Dayton that this threat was not altogether bluff on Jay Gould's part, and it is absolutely certain that a prominent director of the Cincinnati Hamilton and Dayton road left the latter city in hot haste a few evenings since to negotiate with the Ohio people. This is taken as an indication that the latter corporation is getting the upper hand in the contest. Meanwhile it has just leaked out that the Erie Company on Friday made on arrangement with the Little Miami, and Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati railroads by which all the through business of the Erie road will be transferred at Cleveland, and to-day all the freight contracted in this city by the agents of the Erie railway and the companies doing business over that road, as well as that consigned to them below, was sent forward via the Little Miama. There are other complications rumored, but they cannot be reviewed until further developments are made. It is understood, however, that they refer to the passenger business, and to seeking legislative interference, as well as relief from the courts.

JOHNSON AT NASHVILLE.

The Man of the People on His Native Heath.

He Reviews His Career as President and Defends the Conduct of His Administration.

A STRONG SPEECH.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

NASHVILLE, April 10.—An immense crowd listened to the speech of ex-President Johnson in this city to-day. He spoke about three hours. The following is a *verbatim* report:

A DISINTERESTED POSITION.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: In appearing before you on this occasion, I sustain a somewhat different relation from that in which I have appeared before you in times gone by. Heretofore, in appearing before the people of my State, it has usually been in a canvass, soliciting their patronage and support. To-day, in appearing before you, it is not in the character of a candidate for any office within your gift, or asking any favor you have in your power to confer. Then, in appearing before you not soliciting favor or any share in the emoluments of office, I trust and hope there will be no improper design attributed to me. I am here in your midst to speak to-day by invitation of a large number of my fellow-citizens. In doing so, I want to do it in a manner which will contribute to a better understanding of the questions which agitate and divide the public mind. In returning to my home and my adopted State—and I hope you will think this not affected, for it is not—in stepping from the most exalted position in the gift of a free people into their midst to bear a portion of the burdens which I have not been capable of removing from their shoulders, and becoming an American citizen, I am free to say to you here to-day that I feel prouder in making that step than I would feel in being inaugurated President of the United States to-morrow over the ruins of a violated Constitution. I have returned to my home, where I expect to live and where I expect to die. I know there have been differences of opinion among us before. There have been much asperity and crimination and recrimination. I hope the time has come, as far as I am concerned, when all has passed that may have divided us when we were Whigs and Democrats. I would to God the country stood now as it did then, with two great parties battling for measures which should be fixed upon the country. But in returning to-day it is simply to discuss some of the questions which have agitated the public mind. In being before you to-day under these circumstances I trust there is none who will feel enmity here. All my interest is here. Here is my home. The promotion and elevation of my adopted State and its people is my own promotion and elevation. Her history is mine in part and my history is in part hers. If my history has been one which commends itself to them and the American people, let it be good or bad, they have to be associated with it and partake of it to a very great extent. Then in appearing before you I come as your own citizen. I come not as a disappointed man—not as one who has asked favors which have been refused. I come of my own free will and not as a matter of interest. I have made this the home of my choice, and if I were to speak in the language of another I might say I come as an aged man, not broken with the storms of state, though I may be much bent. I feel in my own conscience that I have discharged my duty to the country, and I come asking no more if they will give a little earth for charity. In your midst is my burial place. In your midst is my history. Here I have been identified with the struggles of the past and have been associated with the most important questions and issues presented for the consideration of any people. Here is where all that is dear to the heart and sacred to the memory of man. What motive would I have in making false impressions or in attempting to mislead any one?

ENCROACHMENTS OF CONGRESS.

It has been my fortune, or misfortune, in entering upon the Presidency of the United States, to come in contact with one of the co-ordinate branches of the Government, and in doing so the vital and fundamental principles of this land have been involved. Your Government has three great divisions: the Legislative, the Judicial and the Executive departments. It was intended by the wise framers of the Constitution to divide the powers of these departments, each to exercise one-third, thereby producing an equilibrium in the departments that would ever maintain the principles of the people in the Constitution. The issue now before the country is not as between Whig and Democrat, but whether you are to have a constitutional government or an arbitrary and despotic one. In olden times, when we were battling with each other, when a Democrat would make his speech he would contend for a strict construction of the Constitution. When a Whig spoke he contended for a little more liberal construction of government under the Constitution. But one great point was agreed upon: That there was a Constitution and constitutional government, the Whigs and Democrats stood side by side, both arguing for constitutional government, but differing as to the construction of the Constitution. The issue now before the country is whether we are to have constitutional government or whether Congress has power outside and above the Constitution—whether Congress is clothed with absolute and arbitrary power. I look upon the latter as one of the most dangerous positions that can be assumed. What is arbitrary power? The power of one man. We used to have it here. But the many men power is more dangerous in this Government. The executive power is negative in its action. The President may recommend to Congress but he can pass no law. Congress may pass laws and present them for his consideration, but all he can do is to veto and give his reasons. Thus we see that power of the Executive is negative, not aggressive. It does not encroach upon other departments. He holds bad measures and good ones in abeyance until the mass of the people shall have an opportunity of considering and determining whether he or Congress is right. This is all that is meant by the veto power. How does the judiciary stand? That is also negative. All it can do is to construe law, interpret law. It construes and may determine an act of Congress unconstitutional. That is all that the court can do. What can Congress do? They can under the legislative power pass a law if disapproved by the President by a vote of two-thirds. But there should be one distinction drawn here: Where Congress passes a law by a two-thirds vote the law becomes a part of the Constitution. When you go back to the organic law of the land you see that a law passed by a two-thirds majority is no more binding than if passed by a simple majority. This Congress that is usurping all the power of the government you are called upon to trust and respect. This Congress has taken away the right of trial by jury; has denied the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus*; has dissolved legislative bodies. While it pretends to work in the cause of freedom abroad, it has disregarded the appeals of little Crete struggling against the Grand Turk of Constantinople, the oppressions of Poland, and even old Ireland, God bless her. [Applause.] They have taken out a roving commission in search of oppression abroad while they stand with their feet upon the necks of ten or twelve millions of freemen. I merely refer to this to show where the government is standing.

STABILITY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

I tell you your Government is upon the downward grade; but here let me remark my faith is strong. You know that they used to denounce me as a demagogue because I advocated the rights of the people and popular government as expressed through the Constitution and laws. I say my faith is still unbroken. I believe that without violence, without insurrection, without blood, prejudices will be removed and the people will rally around the Constitution and rescue it from its despoilers.

A LIFETIME BATTLE FOR THE CONSTITUTION.

The battle I am fighting in the last years of my life is one that commenced in early life. When the rebellion commenced I was for fighting it under the Constitution. Others differed with me and took an opposite course. Time has proven where the true place to fight the battle was. [A voice, "That's so."] I am now for fighting the battle under the Constitution and for the Constitution, and upon that alone, and upon that principle I intend to fight on and forever until the last pulsation of my heart shall beat. That is the true place to fight the battle. When I became President, your Government, like a train, was going down an inclined plane until destruction seemed inevitable. I feel that if I have done nothing more, I have been the faithful brake to arrest its momentum till the people could understand what was being done. [Applause.] I have tried to do more, and trusted that the Government would not run to destruction; that one department would not seize the powers of the others, and that the people would come forward and right this great wrong. And yet Congress impeached me; yes, impeached me—for what? [laughter] for standing by the Constitution of the country. Had I been disposed to accept of office, and corruptions, and temptations, I could have been with them and had any place in their power to give me, but my country and its constitution to me was preferable to power and place under them. Suppose I had come forward and acquiesced in their opinions, I could have declared myself dictator, but I preferred the Constitution of my country, its glory, and honor, and history to association and power with those who had abandoned principle.

THE FINANCES.

The population of the United States in 1790 was nearly four millions. The people increasing each decade about 33 per cent., it reached in 1860 thirty millions, an increase of seven hundred per cent. on the population in 1790. In 1869 it is estimated that it will reach thirty-eight millions, or an increase of eight hundred and sixty-eight per cent. in 79 years. The annual expenditures of the Federal Government in 1791 were $4,200,000; in 1820, $10,200,000; in 1850, $41,000,000; in 1860, $63,000,000; in 1865, nearly $1,300,000,000; in 1869, it is estimated by the Secretary of the Treasury, in his last annual report, that they will be three hundred and seventy-two millions of dollars. By comparison of the public disbursements of 1869, as estimated with those of 1791, it will be seen that the increase of the expenditures since the beginning of the Government has been eight thousand six hundred and eighteen per centum, while the increase of the population for the same period was only eight hundred and sixty-eight per centum. Again, the expenses of the Government in 1860, the year of peace immediately preceding the war, were only sixty-three millions, whilst in 1869, the year of peace three years after the war, it is estimated they will be $372,000,000, an increase of 489 per centum, while the increase of the population was only 21 per centum for the same period. These statistics further show that in 1791 the annual national expenses, compared with the population, were little more than one dollar per capita, and in 1860 but two dollars per capita, while in 1869 they will reach the extravagant sum of nine dollars and seventy-eight cents per capita. It will be observed that all of these statements referred to exhibit the disbursements of peace periods. It may, therefore, be of interest to compare the expenditures of the three war periods—the war with Great Britain, the Mexican war, and the war of the rebellion. In 1814 the annual expenses, incident to the war of 1812, reached the highest amount, about thirty-one millions, while our population slightly exceeded eight millions, showing an expenditure of only three dollars and eighty cents per capita.

In 1847 the expenditures growing out of the war with Mexico reached fifty-four millions, and the population about twenty-one millions, giving only two dollars and sixty cents per capita for the war expenses of that year.

In 1865 the expenditures called for by the rebellion reached the vast amount of twelve hundred and ninety millions, which, compared with a population of thirty-four millions, gives thirty-eight dollars and twenty cents per capita. From the fourth day of March, 1789, to the 30th of June, 1861, the entire expenditures of the Government were seventeen hundred millions of dollars. During that period we were engaged in wars with Great Britain and Mexico, and were involved in hostilities with powerful Indian tribes; Louisiana was purchased from France at a cost of fifteen millions of dollars; Florida was ceded to us by Spain for five millions; California was acquired from Mexico for fifteen millions, and the territory of New Mexico was obtained from Texas for the sum of ten millions.

Early in 1861 the war of the rebellion commenced, and from the first of July of that year to the 30th of June, 1865, the public expenditures reached the enormous aggregate of thirty-three hundred millions. Three years of peace have intervened, and during that time the disbursements of the Government have successively been five hundred and twenty millions, three hundred and forty-six millions, and three hundred and seventy-three millions. Adding to these amounts three hundred and seventy-two millions, estimated as necessary for the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1869, we obtain a total expenditure of sixteen hundred millions of dollars during the four years immediately succeeding the war, or nearly as much as was expended during the seventy-two years that preceded the rebellion, and embraced the extraordinary expenditures already named. These facts clearly illustrate the necessity of retrenchment in all branches of the public service. Abuses which were tolerated during the war for the preservation of the nation will not be endured by the people, now that profound peace prevails.

The receipts from internal revenue and customs have during the past three years gradually diminished, and the continuance of useless and extravagant expenditures will involve us in national bankruptcy, or else make inevitable an increase of taxes already too enormous, or in many respects obnoxious on account of their unquestioned character. One hundred millions annually are expended for the military force, a large portion of which is employed in the execution of laws both unnecessary and unconstitutional. One hundred and fifty millions are required each year to pay the interest on the public debt. The tax-gatherers impoverish the nation, and public agents, placed by Congress beyond the control of the Executive, divert from their legitimate purposes large sums of money which they collect from the people in the name of the Government. Judicious legislation and prudent economy can alone remedy defects and avert evils, which, if suffered to exist, cannot fail to diminish confidence in the public councils, and weaken the attachment and respect of the people toward their political institutions. Without proper care the small balance which, it is estimated, will remain in the Treasury at the close of the present fiscal year, will not be realized, and additional millions will be added to a debt which is now enumerated by billions. It is shown by the able and comprehensive report of the Secretary of the Treasury, that the receipts for the fiscal year, edding June 30th, 1868, were $405,638,083, and that the expenditures for the same period were $377,350,280, leaving in the treasury a surplus of $282,977,798. It is estimated that the receipts during the present fiscal, ending June 30th, 1869, will be $341,392,868, and the expenditures $336,152,470, showing a small balance of $5,280,398 in favor of the Government. For the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1870, it is estimated that the receipts will amount to $327,000,000, and the expenditures to 303,000,000, leaving an estimated surplus of 24,000,000. It becomes proper, in this connection, to make a brief reference to our public indebtedness, which has accumulated with such alarming rapidity and assumed such colossal proportions. In 1789, when the Government commenced operations under the Federal Constitution, it was burdened with an indebtedness of $75,000,000, created during the war of the revolution. This amount had been reduced to $45,000,000, when in 1812 war was declared against Great Britain, and the three years' struggle that followed largely increased the national obligations, and in 1816 had attained the sum of $127,000,000. Wise and economical legislation, however, enabled the Government to pay the entire amount within a period of twenty years, and the extinguishment of the national debt filled the land with rejoicing, and was one of the greatest events of President Jackson's administration. After its resumption, a large sum remained in the treasury, which was deposited for safe keeping with the several States, on the conditioe that it should be returned when required by the public wants. In 1849, the year after the termination of an expensive war with Mexico, we found ourselves involved in a debt of $64,000,000, and this was the amount owed by the Government in 1860, just prior to the outbreak of the rebellion. In the spring of 1861, our civil war commenced. Each year of its continuance made an enormous addition to the debt, and when, in the spring of 1865, the nation successfully emerged from the conflict, the obligations of the Government had reached the immense sum of $2,873,992,909. The Secretary of the Treasury shows that on the 1st day of November, 1867, this amount had been reduced to $2,491,504,453, but, at the same time, his report exhibits an increase during the past year of $35,625,102 for the debt on the first day of November last, is stated to have then been $2,527,129,552. It is estimated by the Secretary that the returns for the past month will add to our liabilities the further sum of $11,000,000, making a total increase during three months of $46,500,000.

In my message to Congress, of December 4, 1865, it was suggested that a policy be devised, which, without being oppressive to the people, would at once begin to effect a reduction of the debt, and, if persisted in, discharge it fully within a given number of years. The Secretary of the Treasury forcibly recommends legislation of this character, and justly urges that the longer it is deferred the more difficult must become its accomplishment. We should follow the wise precedent established in 1789 and 1816, and, without further delay, make provision for the payment of our obligations at as early a period as may be practicable. The fruits of their labors should be enjoyed by our citizens, rather than used to build up and sustain moneyed monopolies in our own and other lands. Our foreign debt is already computed by the Secretary of the Treasury, at $850,000,000. Citizens of foreign countries receive interest upon a large portion of our securities, and American tax-payers are made to contribute large sums for their support. The idea that such a debt is to become permanent should, at all times, be discarded as involving taxation too heavy to be borne, and payment once in every sixteen years at the present rate of interest of an amount equal to the original sum. This vast debt, if permitted to become permanent in increasing, must eventually be gathered into the hands of a few, and enable them to exert a dangerous and controlling power in affairs of the Government; the borrowers would become servants to the lenders; the lenders the masters of the people. We now pride ourselves upon having given freedom to 4,000,000 of the colored race; it will then be our shame that forty millions of people, by their own toleration of usurpation and profligacy, have suffered themselves to become enslaved, and merely exchange slave-owners for new task-masters in the shape of bond-holders and tax-gatherers. Besides, permanent debts pertain to monarchical governments, and tending to monopolies, perpetuities, and class legislation, are totally irreconcilable with free institutions. Introduced into our republican system, they would gradually, but surely, sap its foundations, eventually subvert our government fabric, and erect upon its ruins a moneyed aristocracy. It is our sacred duty to transmit unimpaired to our posterity the blessings of liberty which were bequeathed to us by the founders of the Republic, and by our example to teach those who are to follow us carefully to avoid the dangers which threaten a free and independent people. Various plans have been proposed for the payment of the public debt. However they have varied as to the time and mode in which it should be redeemed, there seems to be a general consciousness as to the propriety and justness of a reduction in the present rate of interest. The Secretary of the Treasury, in his report, recommends 5 per cent.; Congress, in a bill passed prior to adjournment on the 27th of July last, agreed upon 4 and 4½ per cent.; while by many 3 per cent. has been held amply sufficient return for the investment. The general impression as to the exorbitancy of the existing rate of interest has led to an inquiry into the public mind respecting the consideration which the government has actually received for its bonds, and the conclusion is becoming prevalent that the amount which it obtained was, in real money, 300 or 400 per cent. less than the obligations which it is said to return. It cannot be denied that we are paying an extravagant per centage for the use of the money borrowed, which was paper currency, greatly depreciated below the value of coin. This fact is apparent when we consider that bondholders receive from the Treasury upon each dollar they own of government securities six per cent in gold, which is quite or nearly equal to nine per cent. in currency; that the bonds are then converted into capital for National Banks, upon which those institutions issue their circulation bearing 6 per cent. interest, and that they are exempt from taxation by the Government and State, and thereby enhanced 2 per cent. in the hands of the holders. We thus have an aggregate of 17 per cent., which may be received upon each dollar by the owners of Government securities. The system that produces such results may justly be regarded as favoring a few at the expense of many, and has led to the further inquiry whether our bondholders, in view of the large profits which they have enjoyed, would themselves be averse to a settlement of our indebtedness on a plan which would yield them a fair remuneration, and at the same time be just to the tax-payers of the nation. Our national credit should be sacredly observed, but, in making provision for our creditors, we should not forget what is due to the masses of the people. It may be assumed that the holders of our securities have already received upon their bonds a larger amount than their original investment, measured by a gold standard. Upon this statement of facts it would seem just and equitable that six per cent. interest, now paid by the Government, should be applied to the reduction of the principal in semi-annual installments, which, in sixteen years and eight months, would liquidate the entire national debt. Six per cent. in gold would, at the present rates, be equal to nine per cent. in currency, and equivalent to the payment of the entire amount in one half the time—a fraction less than seventeen years. This, in connection with all the other advantages derived from their investment, would afford the public creditors a fair and liberal compensation for the use of their capital, and with this they should be satisfied. The lessons of the past admonish the money-lender that it is not wise to be over-anxious in exacting from the borrower a rigid compliance with the letter of the law. If provision be made for the payment of the indebtedness of the Government in the manner suggested, our country will rapidly recover its wonted prosperity. Its interests require that some measures should be taken to release the large amount of capital invested in securities of the Government. It is now merely unproductive, but in taxation annually consumes one hundred and fifty millions of dollars, which would otherwise be used by our enterprising people in adding to the wealth of the nation. Our commerce, which at one time successfully rivaled that of the great maritime powers, has rapidly diminished, and our industrial interests are in a depressed and languishing condition. The development of our inexhaustible resources is thereby checked, and the fertile fields of the South are becoming waste for want of means to till them. With the release of capital new life would be infused into the paralyzed energies of our people and activity and vigor imparted to every branch of industry. Our people should receive encouragement in their efforts to recover from the effects of the rebellion, and of injudicious legislation, and it should be the aim of the Government to stimulate them by the prospect of an early release from the burdens which impede their prosperity. If we cannot take the burdens from their shoulder, we should at least manifest a willingness to help to bear them.

In referring to the condition of the circulating medium I shall merely reiterate substantially that portion of my last annual message which relates to that subject. The proportion which the currency of any country should bear to the whole value of annual produce circulated by its means is a question on which political economists have not agreed, nor can it be controlled by legislation, but must be left to the irrevocable laws which everywhere regulate commerce and trade. The circulating medium will ever irresistably flow to those points where it is in the greatest demand. The law of demand and supply is as unerring as that which regulates the tides of the ocean, and, indeed, currency, like the tide, has its ebbs and flows throughout the commercial world. At the beginning of the rebellion the bank note circulation of the country amounted to not much more than $200,000,000, and now the circulation of the National bank notes and those known as legal-tenders, is nearly $700,000,000, while it is urged by some that this amount should be increased, and others contend that a decided reduction is absolutely essential to the best interests of the country. In view of these diverse opinions, it may be well to ascertain the real value of our paper issues when compared with a metallic or convertible currency. For this purpose, let us inquire how much gold and silver could be purchased by the $700,000,000 of paper money now in circulation? Probably not more than one-half the amount of the latter, showing that when our paper currency is compared with gold and silver, its commercial value is compressed into three hundred and fifty millions. This striking fact makes it the obvious duty of the Government, as early as it may be consistent with the principles of sound political economy, to take such measures as will enable the holders of its notes, and those of the National Banks, to convert them, without loss, into specie or its equivalent. A reduction of our paper circulating medium may not necessarily follow. This, however, would depend upon the law of the demand and supply, though it should be borne in mind that, by making the legal tender and bank notes convertible into coin or its equivalent, their present specie value in the hands of their holders would be enhanced 100 per cent. Legislation for the accomplishment of a result so desirable is demanded by the highest public considerations. The Constitution contemplates that the circulating medium of the country shall be uniform in quality and value. At the time of the formation of that instrument, the country had just emerged from the war of the revolution, and suffering from the effects of a redundant and worthless paper currency; the sages of that period were anxious to protect their posterity from the evil which they themselves had experienced. Hence, in providing a circulating medium, they conferred upon Congress the power to coin money and regulate the value thereof, at the same time prohibiting the States from making anything but gold and silver a tender in payment of debts. The anomalous condition of our currency is in striking contrast with that which was originally designed. Our circulation now embraces:

First—Notes of the National banks, which are made receivable for all dues to the Government, excluding imports, and by all its creditors, excepting in payment of interest upon its bonds and the securities themselves.

Second—Legal tender notes issued by the United States, and which the law requires shall be received as well in payment of all debts between citizens as of all government dues, excepting imports, &c.

Third—Gold and silver coin. By the operation of our present system of finance, however, the metallic currency, when collected, is reserved only for one class of government creditors, who, holding its bonds, semi-annually receive their interest in coin from the national treasury.

There is no reason which will be accepted as satisfactory by the people, why those who defend us on the land and protect us on the sea, the pensioner upon the gratitude of the nation, bearing the scars and wounds received while in its service; the public servants in the various departments of the Government; the farmer, who supplies the soldiers of the army and the sailors of the navy; the artisan who toils in the nation's workshops, or the mechanics and laborers who build its edifices and construct its forts and vessels of war, should, in payment of his just and hard-earned dues, receive depreciated paper, while another class of their countrymen, no more deserving, are paid in the coin of gold and silver. Equal and exact justice requires that all the creditors of the Government should be paid in a currency possessing a uniform value, and this can only be accomplished by the restoration of the currency to the standard established by the Constitution, and by this means we could remove a discrimination which may, if it has not already done so, create a prejudice that may become deep-rooted and wide-spread, and imperil the national credit. The feasibility of making our currency correspond with the constitutional standard may be seen by a reference to a few facts derived from our commercial statistics. The aggregate product of precious metals in the United States, from 1849 to 1867, amounted to $1,174,000,000, while, for the same period, the net exports of specie were $741,000,00. This shows an excess of production over the net exports of $433,000,000. There are in the Treasury $103,407,985 in coin, and in circulation in the States on the Pacific coast about $4,000,000, and a few millions in the national and other banks—in all less than $160,000,000. Taking into consideration the specie in the country prior to 1849, and that since 1867, and we have more than $300,000,000 not accounted for by exportation or by the returns of the Treasury, and therefore most probably remaining in the country. These are important facts, and show how completely the inferior currency will supersede the better, forcing it from circulation among the masses, and causing it to be exported merely as an article of trade to add to the money capital of foreign lands. They show the necessity of retiring our paper money, that the return of gold and silver to the avenues of trade may be invited and a demand created which will cause the retention at home of at least so much of the production of our rich and inexhaustible gold-bearing fields as may be sufficient for purposes of circulation. It is unreasonable to expect a return to a sound currency so long as the Government and banks, by continuing the issue of irredeemable notes, fill the channels of circulation with depreciated paper. Notwithstanding a coinage by our mints since 1849 of $874,000,000, the people are now strangers to the currency which was designed for their uses and benefit, and specimens of the precious metals bearing the national device are seldom seen, except when produced to gratify the interest excited by their novelty. If depreciated paper is to be continued as the permanent currency of the country, and all our coin is to become a mere article of traffic and speculation, to the enhancement of the prices of all things which are indispensable to the comfort of the people, it will be a wise economy to abolish our mints, thus saving the nation the cost and expense incident to such establishments, and let our precious metals be exported in bullion. The time has come when the Government and the national banks should be required to take the most efficient steps and make all the necessary arrangements for the resumption of specie payment. Let specie payments be once earnestly inaugurated by the Government and banks, and the value of the paper currency would directly approximate the aspired standard. Specie payment having been resumed by the Government and banks all notes and bills of paper issued by either, of a less denomination than $20, should, by law, be excluded from circulation, so that the people may have the benefit and convenience of a gold and silver currency, which in all their business transactions will be uniform in value at home and abroad. Every man of property or industry, every man who desires to preserve what he honestly possesses, or to obtain what he can honestly earn, has a direct interest in maintaining a safe circulating medium—such a medium as shall be real and substantial—not liable to vibrate with opinions, not subject to be blown up or blown down by the breeze of speculation, but it is to be made secure.

A disordered currency is one of the greatest political evils. It undermines the virtues necessary for the support of the social system, and encourages propensities destructive of its happiness. It wars against industry, frugality and economy, and it fosters the evil spirit of extravagance and speculation. It has been asserted, by one of our profound and gifted statesmen, that, of all contrivances for cheating mankind, none has been so effectual as that which deludes them with paper money. This is the most effectual of inventions to fertilize the rich man's fields by the sweat of the poor man's brow.

Ordinary tyranny, oppression and excessive taxation—these bear lightly on the happiness and on the mass of the community, and compared with a fraudulent currency and robberies committed by depreciated paper, and our own history has recorded for instruction, enough and more than enough of the demoralizing tendency. The injustice and intolerable oppression on the virtuous and well disposed of a degraded paper currency authorized by law, or any way countenanced by the Government, is one of the most successful devices, in times of peace or of war, of expansions or revolutions, to accomplish the transfer of all the precious metals from the great masses of the people into the hands of the few, where they are hoarded in secret places, or deposited under bolts and bars, while the people are left to endure all the inconveniences, sacrifices and demoralization resulting from the use of depreciated and worthless paper.

Under the pretext of making laws Congress passes laws, and assumes that it is constitutional. In this way they make encroachments upon the people. They have almost gone far enough to make a law abolishing the executive and judicial departments of the Government, thereby leaving Congress standing alone with a solitary and absolute power—the Government. When Congress assumes this attitude, let me tell you here to-day as one who knows and feels what is being done and intended to be done, that the object is to absorb all the power of this Government in the Congress of this nation. The judicial and executive branches set aside, Congress becomes the Government, and becomes a more absolute power than that of the Czar of Russia. Don't we know that a body of men, thus organized, when they commence the passage of bad laws by association and protection lose direct responsibility, and pass laws that sane men would shrink and shudder at. Do we not know that bad men by being thus associated become more despotic and rigorous in the execution of tyrannical measures. Mr. Jefferson declared, in referring to a body of this kind, that the philosopher, the statesman, the patriot, and the philanthropist should denounce such a body as the precise definition of despotic power. And let me tell you here to-day, is is all over with me. I have nothing to ask but to keep my position among you as a citizen. I would take the power and place it in the hands of one good and wise man rather than vest it in such a Congress as this. [Applause.] A wise, just and good prince is far preferable to a domineering, extravagant, wicked and malicious Congress. [Applause.] What has this Congress done? Let me tell you that when these people lose their liberty and present form of government it will be done by the legislative department. The time has come when its course should be arrested. When a measure involving a radical change in the Constitution of the land is enacted by Congress it should be submitted to the Supreme Court. [A voice, "That's so."]

It has been clearly demonstrated by recent occurrences that encroachments upon the Constitution cannot be prevented by the President, however devoted or determined he may be. That unless the people interpose there is no power under the Constitution to check a dominant majority of two-thirds of the Congress of the United States. An appeal of the nation is attended with too much delay to meet the emergency. If left free to act, the people would correct in time such evils as might follow legislative usurpation. There is danger that the same power which disregards the Constitution will deprive them of the right to change their rulers except by revolution.

We have already seen the jurisdiction of the Judiciary circumscribed, when it was apprehended that the courts would decide against the laws having for their sole object the supremacy of party, while the veto power lodged in the Executive by the Constitution for the interest and protection of the people and exercised by Washington and his successors, has been rendered nugatory by a partisan majority of two-thirds in each branch of the national Legislature.

The Constitution evidently contemplates that when a bill is returned with the President's objections it will be calmly reconsidered by Congress. Such, however, has not been the practice under the present party rule. It has become evident that men who pass a bill under partisan influence are not likely, through patriotic motives, to admit their error, and thereby weaken their own organization by solemnly confessing it under the official oath. Pride of opinion, if nothing else, has intervened and prevented a calm and dispassionate reconsideration of a bill disapproved by the Executive.

Much as I venerate the Constitution, it must be admitted that this condition of affairs has developed a defect which, under the oppressive tendency of the legislative department of the Government may readily work its overthrow. It may, however, be remedied without disturbing the harmony of the instrument. The veto power is generally exercised upon constitutional grounds, and wherever it is so applied and the bill returned with the Executive's reason for withholding his signature, it ought to be immediately certified to the Supreme Court of the United States for its decision.

If its constitutionality shall be declared by that tribunal it should then become a law, but if the decision is otherwise it should fail, without power in Congress to re-enact it. In cases in which the veto rests upon the hasty and inconsiderate legislation, and in which no constitutional question is involved, I would not change the fundamental law, for in such cases no permanent evil can be incorporated in the federal system. It is obvious that, without such an amendment, the government as it existed under the Constitution prior to the rebellion may be wholly subverted and overthrown by a two-thirds majority in Congress.

A RETROSPECTIVE VIEW.

I know, fellow-citizens, that when I became President of the United States many things were said in reference to what my course would be. It was believed and said by many that, when an inscrutable Providence called another to a happier and better world I hope, and I brought into the Presidency, under the Constitution, I would harshly treat the people of the South with whom I had disagreed when they suggested the idea of going into and conducting the rebellion. I said in the United States Senate that my policy was to remain within the Union, and I urged the representatives of the Southern States in Congress to remain in their seats. I told them when they were leaving the Congressional halls, that time would test who were the greatest cowards. I maintained that the only true courage in this matter was that the battle should be fought under the constitution; that we had it in our power if we desired to keep President Lincoln from making his Cabinet, and that we would be able to cut off his supplies by remaining at our past. They, however, went one way, and I believed it my duty to go another. I have been pursuing that course ever since, and I stand now where I stood then, upon the battlements of the Constitution, feeling and knowing that the Southern people and the Southern States could only find protection and security within the Constitution. But when Mr. Lincoln was called to that bourne from whence no traveler returns, I was brought into power. Murmurings and discontent swept through the South; and what were they? Why, they said, he has differed from us and has been severely and rigorously beaten, his property taken away and himself driven from the State—run out by a dominant majority—and with all these resentments, his first object will be to wreak his vengeance upon those who maltreated him. They thought I had commenced the work of retaliation and of vengeance, and regretted, thousands of them, that I had been brought into power and Mr. Lincoln had died. I felt when I went into the Presidency of the United States that strife and anger had caused us to do many things on both sides which would never have been done under different circumstances. After Lee's and before Johnson's surrender, I came into power. The South came forward, acknowledged the flag of the United States. The rebellion collapsed, and an acknowledgment was made that, under the Constitution of the United States, no State had power to go out of the Union, morally or physically. They accepted the terms of the Government. I looked over the whole field: at my own and the wrongs of a whole people, and though I have as much combativeness as any other man (laughter), and fight as long as I have power of resistance against a persistent foe, when an honest man acknowledges that he is overpowered, thank God I am a man and know how to accept and meet a magnanimous foe. [Cheers.] I met the question as it ought to have been met. When the South returned I said, and do say now, that the American people did not want to degrade them, but wanted them to return as equals and to stand up and receive the protection from the same Constitution. That all did. Upon this principle I commenced the work of reconstruction. I thought the true philosophy was to commence right at the point where the rebellion terminated—for, when physical, moral or political forces have been spent, at that point a reaction takes place. I was for taking the rebellion at the place where it had spent its force and to take advantage of the reaction which would ensue, and I desired to help the Southern people to get back without oppression and disgrace, and the work was wellnigh completed; peace, commerce, and confidence was restored. Everything was done to complete the restoration except that the State Governments were not administered through an election of the people and represented in Congress. After the meeting of the Thirty-ninth Congress, however, the plan of reconstruction was disarranged and reconstruction itself was thwarted, and reconstruction is further off now than at the meeting of that Congress. When it met it was said by many that when I came into office I deserted the party that brought me into power, and that I had become a traitor, and, in fact, was put upon trial substantially as such. Jeff. Davis, the leader of the rebellion, was permitted to go to Europe, and I was tried for treason. [Laughter.] What are the facts in reference to the convention that nominated me for the Vice Presidency? Was it Radical, Republican, or Democratic? No, it was neither. It was a Union convention composed of men of all parties. I never was a Republican. I never was a Radical, and I never expect to be. I never accepted the nomination from the Republican Radicals or a Democratic Convention. I was nominated as a Union man, as a war Democrat. I contended for the Constitution of the country, and was in favor of suppressing the rebellion. Let us tell the truth. In my letter of acceptance to the committee appointed to notify me of my nomination, I called attention to the fact that I was a Democrat and was for sustaining the war. Who have I deserted? Who have I played the traitor to? If fidelity to the country and to the Constitution is treason, then I am a traitor. What party have I abandoned? None. But because I stood upon the Constitution and insisted upon rigid adherance to it, they go outside and contend for the outside. Then I am a traitor and they remain pure. There have been two characters since the rebellion commenced. In the earlier stage of the rebellion we had Yankee rebels, at the close of it we have what we call rebel Radicals; and a Radical is as much in rebellion, in a constitutional sense, as anybody ever was throughout the whole South. What is a rebel? It is a man opposed to the existing form of government. Then he is theoretically a rebel; but when he takes up arms to carry his theory into effect, then he is a practical rebel. The South was not so much opposed to the Constitution and its provisions. They feared to a very great extent that the provisions of the Constitution would not be carried out. They desired to separate for the better carrying of it out. The going out was a violation of the Constitution.

ARRAIGNMENT OF THE RADICAL PARTY.

The Radicals have violated the Constitution. I prefer charges against them to-day and put them upon trial before the American people, who I believe will render a correct verdict, which will not be acquittal, as it was in my case. [Laughter and applause.]

In a confederated government he who is in favor of converting it to monarchy is he not as much an enemy to the Constitution as any man ever was in the South? Hence in that sense he comes to be a rebel opposed to the present form of government and in favor of consolidated monarchy. I call him a rebel Radical.

HIS EXERCISE OF THE PARDONING POWER.

They say there is as good evidence as we want of your treason. It is that you have pardoned a great many. Yes, I have, upon the principle I have just stated. I have pardoned a great many, and I believe a great many of those who make complaint need pardoning a great deal worse than those pardoned. [Laughter.] All I regret about it is that I have not pardoned more than I have. Yet I may have pardoned some that I ought not to have pardoned, and refused some that should have been granted. It was said that I refused to extend pardon in one case since ascertained to have been innocent. With the immense number of applications which were brought before me it was impossible for me to give the time which might have desired. I do not claim to be infallible, unerring. If I did an unknowing wrong in not exercising the pardoning power in this case, God forgive me is my prayer. There are some who have been most clamorous in that case, to whom was extended the greatest mercy, whom I have caused to be sent among their friends and who were denied the privilege of remaining at home. Others I did not pardon who had committed offenses and were guilty of treason and whom I knew were guilty. I have pardoned more people than any man in the civilized world. [illegible] one single stroke of my pen the prison doors of [illegible] men were thrown open. Amnesty has been extended until all have been embraced, and if it seemed a little slow, it progressed as fast as public opinion would sustain it; but, thank God, in all this, one thing I claim—I am not guilty of the sin of ingratitude. There is a new state of things here in Tennessee, and I know how it was brought about.

ABOUT MOSES.

There has been a great deal said in the papers and by persons orally taunting and jeering Andrew Johnson as the Moses of the black man. I want every colored man here to-day to give me his attention and we will see if we can't find out who is his true Moses. Now in Bible reading and church history we have a great many impostors, men who have practiced deceptions in various periods of the world. Now upon this subject of Moses I have a few words to say, and for that reason I want to do justice to my own reputation and to set history right. My reputation might not be much to some, but it is a great deal to me, and while I live I intend to appropriate a good deal of my time to refuting the slanders cast upon me. I want these colored men to hear me, and I will tell them the truth. Who freed the colored people in Tennessee? Let history record the fact. Did Mr. Lincoln in his proclamation of emancipation set you free? What do you think when I tell you that Tennessee was not embraced in Mr. Lincoln's proclamation. Who did it? when was it done? It was done on the 26th day of October, 1864; and where was it done? It was done upon the steps of the capitol? Do you remember the excited multitude that assembled there that night? Do you remember the shrieks and the cries of those that were shot down in the crowd? Do you remember when the messengers of death, borne upon the spirit of fire, were making their way through the audience? Do you remember who got up there in the midst of the din and in danger of having his life taken in a moment, and proclaimed upon the principles and the genius of universal emancipation, which was inherent in man, that slavery no longer existed in Tennessee? Who was it? It was Moses, of Tennessee? [Loud cheers from negroes, and a voice: "Hurrah for you!"] I want justice. I have no favor to ask at your hands. I ask you for no place.

FREEDOM PROCLAIMED IN TENNESSEE.

Without reference to the President or any other person, I have a proclamation to make, and standing here upon the steps of the Capitol with the past history of the State to witness, the present condition to guide, and its future to encourage me, I, Andrew Johnson, do hereby proclaim freedom, full, broad and unconstitutional, to every man in Tennessee. Looking at this vast crowd of colored people and reflecting through what a storm of persecution and obloquy they are compelled to pass, I am almost induced to wish that as in the days of old a Moses might arise who should lead them safely to their promised land of freedom and happiness. ["You are our Moses," shouted several voices, and the exclamation was caught up and cheered until the capitol rung again]. God, continued the speaker, no doubt has prepared an instrument for the great work he designs to perform in behalf of this outraged people, and in due time your leader will come forth. Your Moses will be reserved to you. ["We want no Moses but you!" again shouted the crowd.] Well, then, humble and unworthy as I am, if no other or better should be found I will indeed be your Moses, and lead you through the red sea of war and bondage to a fairer future of liberty and peace. I speak now as one who feels that the world is his country, and who loves equal rights as his friends. I speak, too, as a citizen of Tennessee. I am here on my own soil, and here I mean to stay and fight this great battle of truth and justice to a triumphant end. Rebellion and slavery shall, by God's help, no longer pollute our State. Loyal men, whether white or black, shall alone control her destinies, and when this strife in which we are all engaged is past, I trust, I know, we shall have a better state of things and shall all rejoice that honest labor reaps the fruits of its own industry, and that every man has a fair chance in the race of life. [It is impossible to describe the enthusiasm which followed these sentiments. Joy beamed in every countenance; tears and laughter followed each other in quick succession; the great throng moved and swayed back and forth in the intensity of emotion, and shout after shout rent the air. A man might have exchanged an ordinary mortality to have made such a speech to such an audience, and been much the gainer. It was a speech significant of one of the loftiest positions toward universal freedom yet attained. When you come to consider who it was that proclaimed you free you will remember it was done in such a scene as has been described; and when Mr. Lincoln refused to extend his proclamation to Tennessee, and left her out, Andrew Johnson, in the midst of danger and death, proclaimed it from the capitol steps. Your Moses did it. [Laughter and applause from the negroes.] I have been absent four or five years, and if you have been delivered and made free by that Moses you have since been made slaves.

I come now to free you again from bondage. Some of these Simon pure men who have, since the proclamation of your freedom, been so extremely interested in you who never smelled gunpowder, who never imperilled their lives nor sacrificed any property, now can talk about Moses. Where is one of them? Has he come forward and proposed to be your Moses? Where is he? Can you tell? When danger, death and blood and sacrifice of life existed here your modern Moses was away, perfectly secure from the smell of gunpowder. Their bowels yearn with compassion for you. Why don't they be your Moses? I exhort the colored men to read Exodus 32 and other chapters. How long was Moses in freeing the Israelites from bondage? I completed their deliverence in one night and was your Moses. [Laughter, and cries of "That's so."] Moses delivered the children of Israel in forty years. I delivered you in one night—[Laughter]—in the midst of death and danger, and your Moses has deserted you. Where is the colored, the white, or the red man who can look in the face of Andrew Johnson and say he ever betrayed or deceived you? These new-comers might have sent you something. They are a little anxious for the places. [Laughter.] I believe Aaron was sent into the wilderness with Moses, and you haven't even an Aaron to come among you. Do you remember that when Moses was on the Mount receiving the twelve tables the children of Israel murmured and caused Aaron to make them a calf, and lo, and behold! it was a golden calf. When Moses returned he was so amazed that he went to work as fast as he could and broke the calf into pieces, ground it into powder and cast it into the waters for the Israelites to drink. The modern Aaron made you a calf. He called upon the people for their gold and jewelry. [Laughter and applause.] These men have all your precious things, and have made for themselves a golden calf. How similar is the parallel. It is complete. They monopolize all the big offices and leave you the rakings. How many are these modern Aarons? How many will go with you and leave these flesh pots? As long as they hold place they prefer to stay. When gone I want you to know who were your friends, and who sacrificed everything for you. When Moses came down and was enraged at Aaron and broke the golden calf, and took his stand in the camp, what did he say to the Israelites? He told all those who were on the Lord's side to come to him. You are not going after these false gods—not going after these newcomers, not going after these imposters, not going after these false prophets, but all of you who are on the Lord's side come to me. [Laughter and applause.] But they have poisoned your minds and made you believe that Johnson and others were your worst enemies. They are so much afraid that they can't control you without first making this impression. If they succeed in doing this they think they are in a condition to control you. You were proclaimed free by one man, but these false gods really have you in a worse state of slavery than you were in before the war. They are your taskmasters when you ought to be free and should exercise your own minds. Many of you colored men were in the contest of 1855, when Know-Nothingism prevailed as a secret organization. And what was the argument then? Are you not free? Have you not got the rights of free citizens? If you have, what do you go into one of these secret organizations for where your judgment is not your own? I address myself not to your passions or your feelings, but to your judgment and brains. Are you not free? If you are, can't you act as free men and upon your own responsibility vote for whom you please. Do you go into that organization to get freedom? Don't your freedom go in with you? Don't they take you in and compel you to take an oath, and don't they control you by your fear of perjury in any manner they choose? Is it not their object to possess, not only your being, but your vote? The highest right that a freeman can exercise is the franchise. Do you know how I fought the institution of Know-Nothingism? I happened to get hold of one of their blue books, and [Applause and laughter.] On my recent arrival home, the first thing I picked up was an old and dilapidated blue book of the Union League. What oath do they make you swear? Here is the obligation with which they attempt to make you their slave: "and that I will never make known, in any way or manner, to any person or persons not members of the Union League, any of the signs, pass-words, proceedings, debates or plans of this or any other council under this organization, except when engaged in admitting new members into this league." If you attempt to vote any other way than they direct they charge you with perjury. You are not allowed to think for yourself. I say you are slaves when you take that oath. I declared you free in 1864, and I declare you free in 1869. I am your friend and will defend you. I will to-day, as an American citizen, absolve you from all these oath-bound organizations. You are free men, and I claim, that in the violation of this oath, they cannot charge you with perjury. The whole book is a deception and a delusion to enslave you, and I absolve you from it. I think Moses is getting along pretty well. [Laughter.] You have murmured and gone into slavery again, and it seems that Moses has turned up again at the proper time to emancipate you. [Loud applause and laughter from the negroes.] I absolve you to-day from all connection with any secret political organization, and brand the men engaged therein as conspirators who ought to be indicted in the courts. It is a conspiracy. These organizations, instead of giving full liberty devise means by which your liberties are taken away, and if they would enslave you would they not enslave us? What is to grow out of this state of things? It is the flesh pots, the places, that they want. Don't you think they would disenfranchise you to-morrow if all those in the State whom they have disfranchised would promise to vote for them the next day? There are more of them, and if they will take an oath to support them they will enslave you before to-morrow night. [Laughter and applause.] Hence, your true policy is not only to go for your own freedom and enfranchisement but for the enfranchisement of all and thus cultivate good feeling and harmony among the same people with whom you have to live. [A voice, "That's right."] Do these modern Moseses come to you and invite you to take 160 acres of Government lands out West? [A voce, "No, and they never will."] They can take them. They want you to stay here and vote for them and get as much out of you and the people as they can. I know what I am talking about. The time is not far distant when you will realize who are your true friends. My colored friends, when I allude to these things it is for your good. The constitution of the United States provides for the repelling of invasions, conspiracies, insurrections and domestic violence upon the application of the Governor of the State. The constitution of the United States says that every State shall be guaranteed a republican form of government. It also prohibits any State within the government having troops or ships of war in time of peace. The physical power belongs alone to the Government and not to State. If a State through its Executive can declare martial law in time of peace, and subvert the judiciary by calling out troops, I should like to know what to call that power which subverts the civil authority and subjects it to a rigid military rule. No such power is granted by the Constitution to any State in the Union. If the laws of the United States are resisted Government troops are called out, but no State troops are allowed. The courts have ample power through its officers to enforce all laws, and if the Sheriff needs he may call out the whole county to serve a process. Hence we see the propriety and sound policy of declaring that no State shall keep ships of war and troops in times of peace. If the Governor of New York or any other State can upon a single violation of law of the State by his own will put the State under martial law, has he not subverted the civil authority and made it a military Government, instead of the Republican form of Government guaranteed in the Constitution? A monarch could have no more power, because in that case it is absolute. It is a subversion of civil government, a violation of the Constitution, and of the principles of a free government. Upon that principle every State might be changed from a civil to a military government, and despotisms would be established everywhere. I will take it upon myself to say that there is not a county in this State in which civil process cannot be executed to the utmost limits. I will take the contract and enter into an obligation to execute every possible process issued in any county in this State. There are some men, of course, who commit crimes, who cannot be caught under any circumstances, but what is the excuse for a standing army? You can call them guards, militia, or what you please, they are just as offensive, and it smells just as bad as it would with any other name. [Tremendous applause.] Where is the freedom? Where are we going? When I left Tennessee the State was in a flourishing condition, and your State Bank was making more money than it had ever made before. A school fund was intact, but where is it now? [Applause and laughter.] Where are the internal improvements? [A voice—"Brownlow's got 'em."] I am not asking questions about anybody, but am making inquiries about the condition of our State. Where is your State bank? Who knows of what it consists? Where is your school fund? Echo answers, where. [A voice—"Where, O. where!" and laughter.] I expect to live hereafter in my adopted State, and, God being willing, I intend with all the physical and mental abilities which I may possess, to seek to relieve her of all her present embarrassments. With all the preferments her people have bestowed upon me, I do not intend now to shirk away in the midst of their peril.

CONCLUSION.

I can but tender my sincere thanks to the people for the manifestations made upon my approach to Nashville, and say that the interest and the cordial welcome is an ample reward for all my labors and services. I trust that my epitaph shall not be written until my State and country are redeemed, and let it be inscribed that I died among those for whom I toiled, and loved, and served.

Tendering my sincere thanks for the many honors paid me, and hoping that God in his plentitude of mercy and power will bless this people, I will bid you good-bye.

PITTSBURG.

Scalded to Death—Resignation of the Chief of Police.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

PITTSBURG, April 10.—A little boy named Jno. O'Malley, about two years old, was scalded to death last evening at the residence of his parents, in this city. A pot of boiling water had been placed on the floor, and the little one fell against it spilling the contents over him.

Joseph A. Butler, Chief of Police of Pittsburg, has resigned. Robt. Hogue will probably be his successor.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.........WASHINGTON, April 10.

WHISKY AND TOBACCO TAX.

The conference report on the amendatory tax bill was agreed to at 4 o'clock A. M., when the Senate adjourned.

OPINIONS OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.

On reassembling the resolution relating to the Attorney General passed.

PAY OF RECONSTRUCTED SENATORS.

The resolution to pay Senators from the reconstructed States from the commencement of the Fortieth Congress was taken up.

MR. FERRY moved to pay them only from June 25th, 1868.

MR. WILSON moved to lay the matter aside and take up the bill defining the act regulating the hours of labor. Lost.

EXIT!

The discussion was continued till the hour of adjournment arrived, when the President declared the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

SYMPATHY FOR CUBA.

MR. BANKS offered a resolution tendering the sympathy of Congress to the Cuban patriots, and promising their support to the President whenever a republican government having been established, he may deem it expedient to recognize their independence. The rules were suspended, and the resolution adopted—yeas 98, nays 24.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The bill relating to a site for buildings for the new State Department was passed.

CONGRESS.

The Census Committee was authorized to appoint a sub-committee to sit during the recess, take testimony, and report at the next Congress.

FINALE!

At 12 o'clock the Speaker adjourned the House without day.

THE SOUTH.

The Auditorial Muddle in New Orleans—Writs, Counter-Writs, Injunctions, Sequestrations, &c.—Metairie Races.

NEW ORLEANS, April 9.—Affairs at the Auditor's office are becoming more muddled lately. The Seventh District Court yesterday ordered the books and documents belonging to the Auditor's office to be put in the possession of the judicial sequestrator who was by the same order appointed. Gov. Warmouth to-day notified said sequestrator that he would apply to the Supreme Court for a writ of prohibition from the exercise of the powers conferred by the Seventh District Court.

Upon the back of the order of the court the Governor made a lengthy speech, reciting that both Auditors Wyckliffe and Salasigo, the Governor's appointee, had been enjoined by the Fifth and Seventh District Courts respectively, and both punished for contempt in disobeying their injunctions, and that therefore, there being no one authorized by law to discharge the duties of the Auditor's office, he had by virtue of his authority as Governor of the State, taken possession of the paraphernalia of the Auditor's office, and declined to deliver them to the sequestrator appointed by the Court. Gov. Warmouth has filed in the Supreme Court his petition for a writ of prohibition against the sequestator. Meantime no business is being done in the Auditor's office.

NEW ORLEANS, April 10.—The first race, dash of two miles, for beaten horses, was won by the Bonable, beating Gen. Ewell and Gilroy. Time, 3:40¼. Sweepstakes for all ages, three mile heats; summary—Bayonet, 1 1; Locust Post, 3 3; Plantagenet, 3 2. Time, 5:31, 5:32. Bayonet was slightly lame at the end of the race.

Governor Warmouth to-day applied to the Seventh District Court for suspension of the appeal from its action in appointing a Judicial Sequestrator to take charge of the Auditor's office. The order was granted and Warmouth remains in possession of the office. The argument of the demurrer to the jurisdiction of the First District Court in the matter of the indictment against Auditor Wickliffe for misdemeanor closed to-day. The Judge reserved the decision till next Saturday, but intimated that the demurrer would be sustained, it being his opinion that the Legislature alone had jurisdiction of the case.

Capt. Sheridan, brother of Gen. Sheridan, and Adjutant General of this State, has arrived from Havana and reports the strict official espionage on his movements during his stay there.

The Second District Court yesterday, in the case of Hon. Pierre Soule, decided his reason was overthrown, and a decree of interdiction was granted.

☞ Orders have been received at the Charlestown Navy Yard to prepare the steam frigate Seminole for sea, and the work on her already been commenced.

☞ A monument to the memory of the late Bishop Hopkins will shortly be erected at Burlington, Vt.

SPECIAL SALE OF SILKS AND FINE DRESS GOODS!

WM. H. ANDREWS,

140 Market street, bet. Fourth and Fifth sts., Louisville, Ky

Immense Line of Striped, Plaid, and Plain Silks, OF MY OWN IMPORTATION.

100 pieces Rich and Elegant Blacks for Walking Suits; Japanese Silks; Beautiful French Poplins, Silk and Wool, only $1 50 per yard; splendid line of Plain Silks in all the new spring shades.

DRESS GOODS.

Seaside Poplins, Japanese Poplins, Lisle Poplins, Silk and Linen Poplins, Striped Alpacas, Wash Poplins.

Mourning Goods.

Black and Colored Alpacas from 30 cents per yard up. Cloths and Cassimeres for Men's and Boys' Wear in great variety of prices and styles. Cashmeretts, Jeans, Tweeds, &c. Special attention is called to our unrivaled assortment of Silk Sacques and Garments. We have some of the newest and most desirable styles out. Call and see them before purchasing. Lace Points, in black and white, from cheapest Lama to Real Lace. 200 styles of Parasols, comprising all the novelties of the season; Sun Umbrellas, Ribbons, Real Laces, Corsets, Beltings, Dress Trimming, Trimming Silks and Satins, Hosiery, Gloves, and Underwear for Spring and Summer Wear; Kid Gloves, new shades.

Samples sent to all parts of the country free on application, by mail.

All goods sent on orders, and not suiting, can be returned at our expense.

WM. H. ANDREWS.

To Country Merchants and Dress-makers.

We have the largest and most varied Stock of

TRIMMINGS

LACES,

BUTTONS, NOTIONS, &c.

Of any house in this section of the country. Besides we have a great many goods which no other house keeps; and, as we also MANUFACTURE all kinds of Dress Trimmings, we are enabled to fill orders with LESS TROUBLE and MORE CERTAINTY than others, and at prices which must prove satisfactory.

We will fill orders, guaranteeing satisfaction as to style, quality, and price; otherwise the goods may be returned, and if paid for the money will be refunded.

Those visiting the city are respectfully invited to examine our goods and prices; but those who do not come here frequently would do well to give us a trial by sending their orders to us.

BLUM BROTHERS,

144 Market Street.

mh28 SuWeFrim 1st page

A New Store.

MILLINERY GOODS

Retailed at Wholesale Prices.

ISIDOR BRONNER

103 Market st., south side, bet. Fourth & Fifth,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

RESPECTFULLY informs the ladies and the public in general that he has just returned from New York, where he has purchased his goods and has opened at the above mentioned place the largest and choicest stock of MILLINERY GOODS ever offered in this city. Having a resident buyer in New York, purchasing all my goods from importers and manufacturers, I can and will sell goods ten per cent. above the original cost.

CALL AND BE CONVINCED.

Ribbons by the yard and Bonnets and Hats by the piece at remarkably low prices.

I keep constantly on hand the latest styles of Trimmed Bonnets and Hats, and receive orders for all kinds of Millinery Work.

a4 SuTu&Thistpim ISIDOR BRONNER.

Courier-Journal.

SUNDAY AND MONDAY, APRIL 11 AND 12.

LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL!

THE LEADING PAPER.

And Very Best Advertising Medium in the Southwest.

With the Largest and Most Widely Diffused Circulation West of New York.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The COURIER-JOURNAL is mailed to subscribers at the following rates:

THE DAILY COURIER-JOURNAL.

A Large Forty-Column Newspaper.

One year........$12 00
Six months........6 00
Three months........3 25
One month........1 25

To city subscribers, per week, 25 cents, payable to the carrier, or $13 per year when paid at the office. To News Agents, three cents per copy.

THE WEEKLY COURIER-JOURNAL.

A Large Forty-Column Newspaper.

Single copy, one year........$2 00
Single copy, six months........1 25
Five to ten copies, one year, each........1 75
Ten to twenty copies, one year, each........1 65
Twenty copies and over, one year, each........1 50

An extra copy is allowed to the club agent for every club of ten at $1 85 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional ten subscribers; and an extra copy is allowed for every club of twenty at $1 50 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional twenty subscribers.

PAYMENTS ALWAYS TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.

Money may be sent in postoffice orders or drafts, and when these can not be procured by mail at our risk—in the latter instance the money to be inclosed in the presence of the Postmaster, whose certificate will be required in case of its loss.

SPECIMEN COPIES SENT GRATIS ON APPLICATION.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

[*Eight lines of solid agate to constitute a square.*]

Daily Courier-Journal.

FIRST AND FOURTH PAGES—$1 25 per square for each insertion.

SECOND AND THIRD PAGES—$1 per square for each insertion for the first week; 80 cents per square for each insertion for the second week, and 70 cents per square for each insertion thereafter. One square one month, $18; two months, $30; three months, $40.

"For Sale," "To Rent," "Wants," "Boarding," &c., marriages, deaths, obituaries, society and religious notices. 10 cents per line for each insertion. No advertisement for less than 50 cents.

"City Features" 40 cents per line, "City Items" 30 cents per line, and "Local Notices" 20 cents per line each insertion.

"Medical," "Astrologist" and "Lottery" advertisements 50 per cent. additional.

Cuts and stereotype advertisements double price.

Double column advertisements 50 per cent. additional.

Advertisements to occupy fixed places 50 per cent. additional.

All advertisements, except for established business houses, with whom we have running accounts, must be paid for in advance.

All bills due on first insertion of advertisement. All bills with regular advertisers rendered monthly.

Weekly Courier-Journal.

Two dollars per square of eight lines solid agate for each insertion. No advertisement or notice for less than $1. Special notices, items, &c., double the rates of daily.

☞ Rejected articles will not be returned to writers; and all news matter which is used will be paid for, if the charge be specified by the correspondent.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

Madisonville has a dray and wants a velocipede.

The military post at Danville has been discontinued.

The peaches in the vicinity of Glasgow have been killed by the frost.

A child of Mr. Ryland living near Glasgow was badly bitten by a snake last week.

The "Whisky ticket" was elected in Glasgow last week by a majority of two votes.

The Yankee auxiliary is falling into disfavor with Kentucky papers. The Columbus Dispatch has dropped it. Good.

The farmers of Logan county propose to organize a Farmers' Club at Russellville next Saturday.

An extensive revival is in progress among the negroes of Danville. Forty-five were baptized on last Sunday afternoon.

The Madison county distilleries made over 1,200 barrels of whisky in the month of March.

An interesting meeting is in progress at the Methodist Church at Lebanon. Fifteen persons have been added to the church.

Three thousand hogsheads of tobacco have been shipped from Lebanon to Louisville this season.

In Lebanon on Monday last, Edward Hilpp, Esq., assignee of C. J. Taylor, sold, at auction, notes and accounts on various parties in Adair county, to the amount of $2,000 for $16.

The Glasgow Times says the pugnacious attorneys of a neighboring county seat have worn out the first and second volumes of Bush's Kentucky Reports by pounding each other over the head with them.

The train from Richmond to Louisville was several hours behind time last Wednesday, owning to an accident at Dick's river, by which the train was thrown from the track. A car was slightly damaged, but no one on board sustained any injury.

The Lebanon Clarion says: "A hen belonging to Hon. J. Proc. Knott, laid an egg one day this week, which bears upon it, in raised letters, the following inscription: 'Wo! wo! wo! Ulysses S. Grant, 1896.' This is not a sensation story, but a fact. The name Grant is somewhat indistinct, and some read it Rains; the rest of the inscription is perfectly legible. This wonderful egg will be brought to our office in the course of a day or two."

Fayette and surrounding counties are still infested with most accomplished horse thieves. Mr. Jas. Hutchison, of Woodford, lost a fine animal one night last week, and had to race the thief nearly to Covington before recovering it. One was also taken from the stable of Mr. Murphy, keeper of the first toll-gate out on the Harrodsburg pike, the early part of the present week, but so far he has been unable to learn its whereabouts.

The Lexington Gazette says: "As Mr Alexander Headley was walking through his pasture near town, on Wednesday morning, he found a negro man lying dead, and near his body was the body of a hog, also dead. He gave notice to the Coroner, who had them removed to town and an investigation had. There were no marks of violence on the negro, but the hog showed unmistakable signs of having been butchered. The supposition was that the negro had killed the hog, and in endeavoring to carry off his plunder, had ruptured a blood vessel, and died in the very act of committing the theft. A large crowd of excited negroes gathered around the body of the poor thief, and seemed to regard his death, like that of Annanias of old, as a judgment sent on him for his crime. The verdict of the jury was in accordance with the above facts."

Mr. W. Henry Taylor, Superintendent, furnishes the following list of Kentucky Federal soldiers buried in the National Cemetery at Baton Rouge, La., of the Seventh and Nineteenth regiments, giving also the date of their death. The names in several instances are incorrect, but are given as they are marked on the head-boards. Mr. Taylor says he can furnish at any time the number of the square and grave: G. Fiel, Company B, Nineteenth Kentucky, September 28, 1864; Charles Kuney, Company B, Nineteenth Kentucky, September 26, 1864; Hezekiah McGinnis, Company B, Nineteenth Kentucky, October 18, 1864; J. B. Dunivan, Company I, Nineteenth Kentucky, 1864; Charles G. Spiney, Company B, Seventh Kentucky, March 14, 1864; Jilson Sney, Company C, Seventh Kentucky, May 15, 1864; Shadrick Herron, Company D, Seventh Kentucky, December 20, 1864; James Hillingsworth, Company B, Seventh Kentucky, February 22, 1865; James Woods, Company E, Seventh Kentucky, January 22, 1865; Abraham Haynes, Company B, Seventh Kentucky, March 1, 1865.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Holly Srprings, Mississippi, wants a cooper.

The peaches in the vicinity of Athens, Tenn., have been killed by the frost.

Two Mississippi trappers have captured 120 beavers since the 1st of January.

Camp, who killed Ashby at Knoxville, last summer, has been appointed United States District Attorney for East Tennessee.

A negro is in jail at Wetumpka, Ala., for attempting to outrage the person of a little white girl. Is there no rope in Wetumpka?

A gentleman from "Bosting" made an insulting remark to a distinguished member of the Montgomery, Ala., bar, the other day, and got knocked down for his pains.

The Columbia (Tenn.) Herald threatens to publish in staring capitals the name of a citizen of that place who is in the habit of beating his wife.

In an affray at Courtland, Ala., on Wednesday, Mr. Oates, a conductor on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, was instantly killed by Mr. Purdual, a hotel keeper.

Norman Bradford was killed in Coahoma county, Miss., last week, by the accidental discharge of a shot-gun which he was carelessly handling.

A bill is now before the Arkansas Senate prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in quantities less than five gallons, except upon prescription of physician.

Opelika, Ala., will build twenty new brick houses this spring, and most probably start two railroads: Opelika to Tuscumbia, and Opelika, Eufaula and Guntersville (Tenn.) railroad.

Those who have notes of the Southern Bank of Tennessee must present them for payment at the State Comptroller's office by the first Monday in May next, otherwise they will be forever postponed.

It is rumored in Knoxville, Tenn., that a company of forty men have been recruited in that place, who are going to Cuba to assist the rebels in their efforts to throw off the yoke of Spain. A fitting work for "loil" East Tennesseeans.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of the United States have purchased the Presbyterian church, on the corner of Green and Kellock street, in Augusta, Georgia, for the sum of $35,400. It will be used by the Methodist denomination for a colored church.

Wm. Vanarsdale, of Attala county, Mississippi, attempted to commit suicide a few days ago by taking poison. He has recently married a pretty woman and fallen heir to a handsome estate, so there is no apparent reason for his leaving this mundane sphere too suddenly.

Another sign of improvement in Texas, and one of the most pleasant and promising we have yet chronicled, is before us in the neatly printed "Prospectus of the Texas University Magazine, Soule University, Chappell Hill." A number of the young men of the University, with the approbation, supervision and assistance of the faculty, propose to publish a Quarterly Magazine, devoted to education, literature, the classics and the arts.

The New Orleans Picayune says: "We hear of an interesting race, which is to come off soon, between the double teams of Messrs. Stackhouse and Laussade, of Plaquemines parish. The race is to be for a purse of two thousand dollars, and the distance forty-five miles, or from the plantation of Mr. Laussade, forty-five miles below the city, to the stable of Mr. Loris in Algiers. The teams are to be driven to a light wagon. Mr. Laussade's horses, we believe, are native Louisianians, while those of Mr. Stackhouse are from Kentucky."

The Franklin (La.) Sun says: A child of Captain W. H. Gillespie, of Sicily Island, was killed last week under the following circumstances: The family had gone out on a ride and left the child in the care of two black girls, aged 12 and 14 years. They got a pistol from the desk and, putting the muzzle in the child's mouth, pulled the trigger, but the pistol snapped, no cap being on the tube. They then pointed it at the child again and pulled the trigger, when the pistol went off and the ball struck the child in the forehead, killing it instantly. The girls accuse each other of committing the act.

The Jackson (Miss.) Clarion says: "We are informed that a large party of Northern gentlemen will visit various parts of the South at an early day on a tour of inspection with a view to investment and settlement, if pleased with the country. We are gratified to learn that this immediate section will be embraced in the range of their tour, and we are sure that our people will receive them with cordiality, and facilitate their mission. The superior advantages of our State for agricultural and manufacturing purposes can not fail to attract attention and [illegible] impress the minds of practical men."

A young lady respectably connected, living a few from Augusta, Ga., was ordered sent to the Lunatic Asylum, Wednesday, by Judge Levy, Ordinary of Richmond. The young lady was perfectly sane up to December last, when the first symptoms of insanity made its appearance. At this time political excitement ran nigh in the city and State, and it was a constant dread with her that her home would be attacked by armed negroes. This thought made such an impression upon her mind that she would at times bury her face and ask persons who were around not to let them shoot her. She is now said to be a raving maniac, and Judge Levy ordered that she be sent to the Lunatic Asylum.

Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas.

The bill for the reconstruction of Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas passed both houses of Congress on Friday with a proviso offered by Senator Morton, of Indiana, requiring, as a condition precedent to Congressional representation, that these States shall ratify the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States. The Democrats resisted the bill as long as they possibly could by Congressional tactics, but they were compelled at last to yield. They did their duty and some of them would have died in doing it if they could thus have defeated the infamous measure against which they fought. The proviso of Morton was atrocious. Nothing like it was ever demanded of any of the Southern States hitherto reconstructed. Those States were required, as a condition of restoration, to adopt the fourteenth amendment, but not the fifteenth. The latter has been got up since their time. Even the leading Radicals of the Senate, those of them not lost to all regard for every kind of human rights except Radical rights and negro rights, protested against the proviso. Senator Trumbull said that he did not think they should adopt it, "for," said he, "Congress has already with great deliberation passed several acts prescribing the conditions of reconstruction, and several States have complied with those conditions and been admitted to representation, and for Congress now to impose additional conditions would be a breach of faith with the people of those States. Senator Thurman, who is not a Radical, said that the Morton amendment "proposed that Congress, having already submitted the constitutional amendment to the people, should now go on and coerce certain States into ratifying it," and he added that this "would be an outrage not only upon the people of those States but, of all the States by forcing negro suffrage upon them." Senator Stockton described the amendment as "not only unconstitutional and an outrage upon the people, but an anomally even in Congressional reconstruction."

Other Senators denounced the abominable amendment in equally strong terms. But truthful and righteous denunciation was of no avail against remorseless party passions. The friends of the Constitution and of popular rights might as well have preached to the wind and waves. Morton argued that, without the votes of Virginia, Mississippi, and Texas in favor of the fifteenth amendment, the measure would probably fail of ratification, and he said that the only way to defeat such a result was by making the ratification a condition of the readmission of those States. This consideration did the work. And now Virginia, Mississippi and Texas can do as they please. They can ratify the fifteenth amendment, which is perfectly abhorrent to their feelings, principles and instincts, and get reconstructed, or they can reject the foul thing and remain unreconstructed. We hope that they are, and probably they are, the best judges as to what they should do under the circumstances, but, if we were in their places, we would spurn the amendment with our foot though all the rocks of the battlements of the sky should fall about our ears.

Opinion of Chief Justice Chase.

Senator Sprague, in one of his late speeches on the tenure-of-office law, read from a manuscript which he took from his pocket an opinion supposed to have been prepared by his father-in-law, Chief Justice Chase, on the constitutionality of the law The points made in the paper are that the power of removal is one of legislative jurisdiction; or it is a power vested in the President and Senate jointly; or it is purely a Presidential prerogative. The opinion decides it to be the latter and makes a clear and wide distinction between the removing power and the appointing power. The Senate is declared not to have joint authority with the President in making appointments, all that it can do in the matter being to advise and consent to appointments. These cannot be made without such advice and consent, but this fact, the opinion says, does not give to the Senate any portion of the appointing power. That body consents to appointments, but does not make them or help to make them. The opinion declares that neither by express terms nor by implication is any authority given to the Senate over the subject of removals, the power to make them being declared an executive function necessary to the faithful discharge of the duties with which the President is charged. We don't know, however, that it makes much if any difference what the Constitution is or what the Chief Justice thinks or the whole court thinks in regard to the tenure-of-office law. President Grant will never attempt to withstand the Senate so far as to have a case made up for the action of the court, and, in case he were to do so, the Senate, if the decision should be adverse to its wishes, would pay no more respect to it than to the whistling of the wind through a cranny. And we presume that Congress has no longer the least apprehension of even an effort on the part of the court to uphold the Constitution now that a law has been enacted adding another Associate Justice to the bench and nine new Circuit Judges for the Judicial Districts. All of these will be nominated by the Radical President and confirmed by the Radical Senate, and will of course be ready for everything in the Radical line of business.

Negro Office-Seeking.

The New York Times, an important Radical organ, complains that the colored applicants for office at Washington are constantly increasing in number. The Times says that it sees them and hears of them in pursuit of prominent places in the diplomatic service, in the revenue service, and in the postal service. It will continue to see them and hear of them in constantly increasing numbers making applications, in many cases successfully, in all branches of the service. Within a brief period, office-seeking will be peculiarly a negro avocation. Before the close of Grant's administration, unless he shall die or be impeached before the middle of his term, every negro not in office will consider himself a wronged and ill-used negro.

Indiana and the Amendment.

Our advice to those members of the Indiana Legislature, who resigned their seats as the only means of defeating the ratification of the fifteenth amendment and been re-elected, is that they look well to the tactics of their opponents. They have offered everything fair, but the Radical members are insolent and overbearing, evidently determined on making no compromise even for the purpose of passing the appropriation bills and adopting other measures necessary or at least important to the carrying on of the State Government. The Democratic members have just received the most emphatic indorsements of their constituents, and now let them be faithful to themselves and to those constituents. The Radicals will, if they can possibly do it, manage by trick and stratagem, by any and all kinds of fraud, deception and downright lying, to get the fifteenth amendment through, but the Democratic members will be disgraced if they permit themselves to be over-reached by any ingenuity or cunning however devilish. Let them resign again and again and go on resigning every week if they cannot otherwise prevent the ratification of the fifteenth amendment till it shall have been submitted to the vote of the people of the State.

A Right Order.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Mr. Delano, has sent out a circular in regard to persons charged with failure, neglect, or refusal to make true returns of gains, profits, and incomes. He instructs assessors, that, before assessing the prescribed penalty upon any person for neglect or refusal to make true returns, or for the making of a fraudulent return, they shall cause fifteen days' notice to be served on him, notifying him to appear and show cause why the legal penalties should not be assessed against him. This instruction is a just and proper one. The subjecting of citizens to penalties upon the mere discretion of an assessor, without giving them a hearing and a full opportunity to show cause why they should not be punished, is an outrage upon all our inherited and cherished ideas of justice. It is tyranny and oppression insolent and undisguised, and yet it has been regularly practiced hitherto under our republican revenue laws, and, although the complaints of wronged individuals have been uttered loudly in condemnation of it, no public sentiment has corrected the evil. Mr. Delano has done a good thing, and praise should be awarded to him for doing it.

The Spanish Crown.

It has been almost universally believed that the crown of Spain would be offered to the Duke de Montpensier. The monarchical majority in the Cortes, however, after several informal meetings or caucuses recently, determined to nominate Don Ferdinand, ex-King of Portugal, as their candidate for the throne, and their decision was approved by the Council of Ministers. A deputation was accordingly sent to Lisbon to proffer the Spanish throne to the Don, but his Donship, with gracious thanks, respectfully declined. We don't wonder at his doing so, for the Spanish throne doesn't look at this distance as if it would be half so comfortable a seat as a common easy chair, such as we are now sitting in, and the crown would be very likely to give the wearer a bad headache. Spain is blessed with all that nature could do for her and cursed with all that her people can do against her. She has a heavy debt, a wretched credit, a yearly increasing deficit, and no money on hand to meet the current expenses of government, whilst commerce and all kinds of business are crippled, and the effort to put down the Cuban insurrection calls for resources that in all probability cannot be commanded. The Don was right.

CITY ITEMS.

To the Ladies.

The latest fashions have just been received at the Louisville Branch of M'me Demorest's Emporium, 141 Jefferson street. Dressmakers and ladies will be supplied with patterns, both plain and trimmed, at New York prices.

To Physicians.

Thos. E. Jenkins & Co. have received an invoice of fine chemical and pharmaceutical preparations, amongst which will be found:

Squire's (London) Sol Bimeconate of Morphia.
Allen's (London) Narcotic Extracts.
Squibb's Ext. Colocynth, Ext. Nux Vomica.
Squibb's Hoffman's Anodyne.
Squibb's Fluid Ext. Conium.
Norway Tar in capsules.

To the Ladies.

Just received at Jenkins', corner Third and Walnut streets—

Violet, Jasmin, and rose pomades in tins, Chiris' make, genuine.
Liebig's extract of meat, genuine.
Low's elder-flower soap, genuine.
Price's solidified glycerine.
Lubin's extracts for the handkerchief, genuine.

A Life Insurance Company Ahead of the Times.

We stated in our issue of last Sunday that a bill was pending before the New York Legislature in regard to life insurance, involving an important point made in the case of policies forfeited by non-payment of premiums.

The bill provides that non-payment on policies issued hereafter shall not work an absolute forfeiture, but that the policy shall be void only so far as regards the right of the person insured to have it continued in force beyond a certain period.

The Hartford Life and Annuity Insurance Company, whose card we publish in another column, conceived this plan, and the equity and justice of the feature commends itself to all persons interested in life insurance. Our friend John B. Lewis is the general agent for this company.

Deformed Eyes Made Perfect by Dr. Jones.

My eyes were very much turned in to my nose and sight imperfect. Dr. Jones has straightened my eyes and made my sight perfect, without pain.

MISS MARY NEHL,
No. 399 Madison st., Louisville.

Dr. J. will be at the Louisville Hotel till the 14th inst.

Gay's China Palace, Fourth and Green.

A large and complete stock of everything in the way of china, glass, and fancy goods, imported direct from the manufacturers, and are now being sold at less than old gold prices. Please call and look over the assortment and learn prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Dr. Jones' Wonderful Operations at the Louisville Hotel.

My eyes were very crooked and sight imperfect. Dr. Jones straightened my eyes and made the sight good. MISS MARY NEHL,
399 Madison st., Louisville.

☞ We call the attention of our patrons and friends to Ward's Eureka Tonic Bitters. It is no quack nostrum, leaving the poor invalid a thousand times worse than before taking, but a safe and admirable tonic, compounded by an eminent physician of Louisville.

Flowers Made Immortal.

Orders for flowers, so treated as to last for years in their original perfection, may be left at the drug store of McDowell & Co., corner Fourth and Green streets, where a sample may be seen.

Why Is It

That Frank Wybrant is making the best pictures in the city? Because he has the best light. Call and see it, No. 144 Market street, between Fourth and Fifth.

☞ Oh, how beautiful! The usual expression when looking upon one of Webster's photographs. No. 85 Fourth street.

☞ Next Thursday morning Messrs. Morris, Southwick & Co., sell at auction a Fifth-street dwelling house and a good assortment of household furniture. See auction column.

☞ Burglars hate them—Empire sash locks. Webster sells them cheap. No. 85 Fourth street.

☞ Half interest in one of the best papers in the South. Information given at this office.

The Most Perfect Iron Tonic.'

Hegeman's Ferrated Elixer of Bark. A pleasant cordial prepared from Calisaya Bark and Pyrophosphate of Iron, possessing the valuable properties of iron, phosphorus and calisaya, without any injurious ingredients. As a preventive to fever and ague, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness, it cannot be surpassed, and is recommended by the most eminent physicians. Physicians in prescribing, and the public in purchasing, should be particular to specify Hegeman's, as there are many inferior articles in the market purporting to be of the same combination. Prepared only by Hegeman & Co., chemists and druggists, New York, and sold by all respectable druggists.

☞ J. C. Wood & Co., manufacturers, importers and wholesale dealers in hosiery, underwear, yarns and notions, 148 Market street, up stairs, between Fourth and Fifth, Louisville.

☞ Wall paper, new, cheap and elegant, for sale by Fitch & Lindsay, 75 Fourth street, next door to the National Hotel. Samples sent to parties in the country.

For the Delicate Skin of Ladies and Children.

Colgate & Co.'s Aromatic Vegetable Soap is recommended by consumers and dealers. Sold by druggists and dealers in fancy goods.

LOCAL NOTICES.

NEW YORK STORE.
GRAND DISPLAY OF RICH GOODS.

We will open on Monday morning a magnificent stock of

Fancy silks, in checks, stripes, and plains.
Black silks of most superb quality.
Check and striped silk poplins.
Neat figured silk poplins.
Japan silk poplins.
New style granite poplins.

This offering comprises the most magnificent stock of these goods imported, and we offer them at extraordinarily low prices.

S. BARKER & CO.

NEW YORK STORE.
HOSIERY, GLOVES, AND UNDERWEAR.

The citizens of Louisville and vicinity are specially invited to make an examination of

500 dozens ladies' and children's cotton hose.
100 dozens gents' and boys' half hose.
300 dozen ladies' kid gloves from $1 up.
200 dozen ladies' silk and lisle gloves.
200 dozen ladies' and childrens' underwear.
100 dozen men's underwear.

We shall offer these goods at extraordinary bargains.

S. BARKER & CO.

NEW YORK STORE.
MOURNING GOODS.

260 pieces of latest importations in

English Bombazines.
Lupin's French Bombazines.
Henrietta Cloth.
Turin Cloth.
Orleans Cloth.
Tamise Cloth.
Mohair Alpaccas.
Canton Cloths.
Iron Frame Grenadines.
Hernanai.

Having purchased largely at the late auction sales in New York, we offer extraordinary bargains in these goods.

S. BARKER & CO.

NEW YORK STORE.
WHITE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES AND LACES,

the largest stock in the city, offered at great bargains.

S. BARKER & CO.

NEW YORK STORE.

Cloths, cassimeres, and cottonades, for men and boys' wear. We will offer on Monday morning 200 pieces at anti-war prices.

S. BARKER & CO.

NEW YORK STORE.
LACE AND SILK WRAPPINGS.

We will exhibit on Monday morning, the 12th inst, our stock of new wrappings for spring; to which we invite the attention of the ladies.

S. BARKER & CO.

NEW YORK STORE.
EXTRAORDINARY SLAUGHTER IN PRINTS.

1,000 pieces Merrimack, Cocheco, Spragues, and all the best brands. To be sold this week at 12 1-2 cts.

S. BARKER & CO.

NEW YORK STORE.

500 new style parasols, of every quality, color, and style--the largest stock in the city--will be exhibited on Monday, the 12th inst.

S. BARKER & CO.

Warranted to Stand

rough usage of railroad travel, the No. 1 Rivited Edge Superior Sole-leather Trunks, at
R. E. MILES',
No. 52 Main, bet. Second and Third streets.

THE UNIVERSAL VERDICT OF THE LADIES.

That the most beautiful styles of Silk Wrappings in the city are to be had at the Paris Emporium, corner of Fourth and Market. Call and see for yourselves. a11 suw&f

Three in One,

variety, quality, and price of the Saddles, Bridles, Harness, &c., embraced in the stock of
R. E. MILES,
No. 52 Main, bet. Second and Third streets.

☞ We are still selling our large stock of Black Silks for Suits and Cloaks at an extremely small advance above Eastern cost.

PARIS EMPORIUM.
Cor. Fourth and Market.
a11 SuW&F

Ristori, Eugenie, Saratoga,

and various other styles of. Ladies' Trunks, unsurpassed in price or quality, at
R. E. MILES',
No. 52 Main, bet. Second and Third streets.

To Devotees of Fashion.

Mrs. M. J. Osborne has returned from New York with an elegant stock of Paris Millinery and Fancy Goods, Pattern Bonnets and Hats trimmed and untrimmed, elegant Mourning Bonnets and Vails.

BRIDAL BONNETS

and Vails, Bridal Wreaths, Flowers, Laces, and Ribbons of all varieties, Sash Ribbon from $1 50 to $15. New styles of Jewelry, handsome assortment of Fans, and Toilet articles of every description, all of which she will sell at lowest prices.

Wanted.

A good trimmer. None but experienced hands need apply. Apply at 156 Fourth street.
ap11 d2 Sun&Tues

Cheap, Cheaper, Cheapest,

and best, especially when applied to the complete assortment of Saddles, Harness, &c., at
R. E. MILES',
No. 52 Main, bet. Second and Third streets.

Removal.

I. Dingfelder would respectfully inform his patrons that he has removed his stock of dry goods to No. 240 Market street, between Sixth and Seventh, south side, where he will continue the closing out sale of goods on hand, with an additional supply of new goods, all of which he offers at astonishing low prices. Call before purchasing elsewhere. I. DINGFELDER,
240 Market street, between Sixth and Seventh, south side.

Butter.

A large lot of extra choicest; and cultivated Cranberries, at A. FONDA & SONS',
a11 d2 101 Fourth st., bet. Market and Jeff.

☞ Country Merchants and Dress Makers will find something of especial interest to them by reading the advertisement of the Messrs. BLUM BROTHERS, on the first page.
a11 SuW&F

Butter.

A large lot of extra choicest. Also Shaker preserves at manufacturers' rates, at
A. FONDA & SONS',
a11 d2 101 Fourth st., bet. Market and Jeff.

☞ We are now prepared to show the largest stock and most beautiful designs in lace points and circulars ever brought to the city. Also, an immense stock of parasols, fans, kid gloves and ladies' furnishing goods.

PARIS EMPORIUM,
ap11SuWeFr Corner Fourth and Market.

Now Ready,

the most complete and varied assortment of Trunks, Valises, Traveling-sacks, &c., to be found in this city, at prices that defy competition, at
R. E. MILES',
No. 52 Main, bet. Second and Third streets.

☞ The run for black silks is decidedly with M. Aron. No wonder! he keeps the largest assortment and sells them cheaper than any other store.

Butter.

A large lot of extra choicest. Peaches—three-pound cans, at $4 per dozen, at
A. FONDA & SONS',
a11 d2 101 Fourth st., bet. Market and Jeff.

LOCAL NOTICES.

☞ Four new pieces of that $2 35 silk, just received at M. Aron's cloak store, 112 Market, between Third and Fourth. ap11 SuTu&Th

A More Desirable Place

is not to be found at which to procure a complete outfit for the horse than at
R. E. MILES',
No. 52 Main, bet. Second and Third streets.

Ne Plus Ultra of Silks!

Two pieces Antwerp black silk worth $8 for sale at $6, at M. Aron's. apr11 SuTu&Th d3

☞ The Southern Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company will move to their new office, 74 west Main street, about the 19th inst. It is a few doors west of the present office.

☞ The only place in this city to get a real fine Ferreotype is at the New Gallery, 74 Fourth street.

☞ Set of teeth on rubber made for eight dollars, at Dr. Saunders', 69 Jefferson street.
ap11 d5

☞ Go to the New Gallery, 74 Fourth street, and get a good Ferreotype.

☞ Building lots for sale on Chestnut, Madison, and Magazine streets, near Twenty-third street, by [ap10 dtf] GRAVES & SON.

Chestnut Street Building Lot.

Special attention is called to Messrs. Pearson, Meddis & Ferguson's advertisement of that beautiful building lot situated on Chestnut street, south side, between Brook and Floyd, which they offer at private sale for a few days, at very reduced prices. ap3dtf

Rogers' House Furnishing Emporium, No. 146 south side Market, between Fourth and Fifth. New housekeepers' goods for Spring.

Cedar Chests, all sizes, made to order.
Refrigerators in all sizes.
Freezers, all sizes, best patents.
Dusters, and Brushes, all kinds.
Decorated and Tin Toilet Sets, new styles.
Filters and Coolers, and Kedzie's celebrated Filters, are warranted to remove all color, taste, or smell from water.
Cane, Library, Arm, Rocking and Sewing Chairs, and Chairs for children.
Bath Tubs, in all styles.
Bird Cages, a complete line.
German and domestic Canaries, Java Sparrows, and other kinds.
Gem Pans, in a variety of forms, and new goods in general; all at very low prices.

Please call and see at Rogers' House Furnishing Emporium, No. 146, south side Market, between Fourth and Fifth. a9 d3

☞ Go to Dr. Bedford, No. 30, Jefferson street, and get your teeth extracted without pain, and a physician to give the gas, and no charge for his services; $1 for the first tooth. Fresh gas always on hand. mh23 d1m

To Tobacco Manufacturers.

For Sale—At a very reduced price, one Mussur & Coleman's wheel press, with retainers, moulds, &c. W. T. GRAY,
apr4 tf 479 west Market street.

☞ We have now in store one of the largest and best selected stocks of spring styles of Wall Paper and Window Shades ever brought to this city, which we sell lower than the lowest, wholesale and retail. Country merchants are invited to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Store Shades made to order at short notice.

Samples of Wall Paper sent on application. LAPP & BROS.,
No. 99 East Fourth street, next door to Fonda's grocery,
a6d6 near Market.

Use Dr. Graves's Soothing Syrup

for children teething. It is sold by all druggists.
mar27 d2m

Remember

that you can buy a nice valise at D. O'Hare's for one dollar. Beat it if you can. 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. a4 SuW&F tf

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.

MRS. ELIZA SPIEGELBERG,
No. 100 FOURTH STREET,
West Side, between Market and Jefferson,

has received her spring stock of goods, consisting of

Trimmings, Laces, Black Silks, Cloaking Cloth, &c.,

and is ready to fill all orders for cloaks, mantillas and

LADIES' SUITS,

at short notice. Orders by letter will be carefully attended to, and satisfaction in all cases guaranteed. mch21 Su&W1m

☞ Hagan's money broker and loan office, No. 114 Third street, next door to Monts' livery stable. Stocks, bonds, diamonds, silver-ware, gold and silver watches taken as security. Business fair, equitable and satisfactory.
mar14 d1m

Remember

that the finest stock of Trunks, Valises, Carpet-bags, satchels, &c., can always be found at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. a4 Su,W&Ftf

Stop! Listen for a Moment!

WHY DO YOU SUFFER with sick headache, neuralgia, constipation, indigestion, and their kindred ailments, when by stepping into a drug store you can procure a few bottles of Ward's Eureka Tonic, which invigorates and purifies the blood, and consequently recuperates the energy of muscle and nerve, thereby resuscitating the old life of the system and making the poor depending invalid feel like a new person?

Have you that plague of life—rheumatism? Try Ward's Eureka. Have you a cough or cold, or even consumption in its first stage? Try Ward's Eureka. Are you a sufferer from female irregularities? Try it. It has been proven to be a success for derangements of that kind. Go and get about three bottles immediately. Remember Ward's Eureka Tonic Bitters—compounded of ingredients purely vegetable, and by one of the most eminent physicians of Kentucky. Try it. Do try it.

Ward's Rheumatic Liniment is presented to the public, not as an experiment, but as an article whose virtue has been tested, and proved a cure for sprains, pains in the limbs or back, neuralgia and rheumatism. It needs no lengthy eulogy, but to any rheumatic sufferer its merit will soon be apparent, and its remedial virtues fully appreciated by all who may try it. W. M. WARD, Sole Proprietor,
mh21 d3m Covington, Ky.

5,000 Trunks

at wholesale and retail, at D. O'Hare's Great Western Trunk Manufactory, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. a4 SuW&F tf

☞ Military Goods and Regalia Trimmings at MAD. D. RUHL, 115 Fourth street.

Remember

that D. O'Hare's great trunk house is on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. a4 Su,W&Ftf

☞ Use Walker's Tonic Bitters for dyspepsia

☞ Use Walker's Tonic Bitters for sick headache.

☞ Use Walker's Tonic Bitters for every species of indigestion.

☞ Use Walker's Tonic Bitters.

☞ "The best Tonic in the world."

☞ Use Walker's Tonic Bitters for fevers.

☞ Use Walker's Tonic Bitters for torpid liver.

☞ Use Walker's Tonic Bitters for catarrh.

Buy Your Trunks at Headquarters,

and that is at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. a4 Su,W&Ftf

Burnett's Cologne Water.

Unrivaled in richness and delicacy of perfume.

MARRIED.

HODAPP—LIEBEL—Tuesday, April 6, 1869 at the Church of Immaculate Conception, VAL. HODAPP and MARY L. LIEBEL. No cards.

DIED.

SMITH—In this city, on the 10th inst., MARY LOU, youngest daughter of Gran W. and Mary A. Smith, aged 19 months and 27 days.

The funeral service will be held at the Cathedral at 2½ o'clock Sunday, April 11, 1869.

LUPE—On April 8, 1869, near Memphis, Tenn., while on her way to New Orleans, La., Mrs. ANNA E. LUPE, wife of Mr. James Lupe, of St. Louis, Mo., formerly of Louisville, Ky.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of Rob't J. Elliott, No. 61 East Main street, at 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, April 11, 1869.
a10 d2

R. T. TORIAN,
TOBACCO FACTOR
—AND—
General Commission Merchant,
63 CARONDELET ST.,
New Orleans, La.

Liberal advances made on consignments to above house by

J. S. PHELPS........LOUISVILLE, KY.
MACKEY, NESBIT & CO........EVANSVILLE, IND.
G. W. JARRETT........PADUCAH, KY
CLIFTON DANCY........CLARKSVILLE, TENN.
fe26 deod3m

ROBERT L. MAITLAND & CO.,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BANKERS,
No. 1 Hanover Buildings, Hanover Square,
oc29 d&w1y NEW YORK.

LOCAL NOTICES.

☞ The largest and latest assortment of Ladies' Dress Trimmings at MAD. D. RUHL, 115 Fourth street.
Mar21 SuW&F1m

Solid Sole Leather Trunks,

with improved steel springs, at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.
a4 Su,W&Ftf

☞ Every housekeeper who wishes to make good biscuit, cakes, &c., should use Dooley's yeast powder. It is the best ever offered the public. Perfectly pure, it is healthy and nutritious. For sale by the best grocers. Try it.
mar14 eod 1m

Trunks Retailed

at wholesale prices at D. O'Hare's. Where is it? On Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.
a4 Su,W&Ftf

☞ The best article now in use for making light, and sweet biscuits, cakes, pies, dumplings &c., is Dooley's Yeast Powder. It is perfectly fine and free from all injurious substances. Sold by all good grocers. mh7eod2m

Old Trunks

neatly repaired at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. a4 SuW&Ftf

French China, Glass, and Queensware,

Just received direct from the manufacturers, and for sale at the lowest prices, wholesale and retail, at J. Dolfinger & Co.'s china store, No. 96 Market, between Third and Fourth.
mh25 deod15

Sole Leather Steamer Trunks

at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. a4 SuW&Ftf

Ladies' Fine French Bureau Trunks,

first quality, at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. a4 SuW&Ftf

☞ Buttons of all descriptions at MAD. D. RUHL, 115 Fourth street.

The Eugenie Trunk

at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. a4 SuW&Ftf

Several Good Trunk-makers

wanted at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. a4 SuW&Ftf

☞ Silk and Cotton Cord, Fringes and Tassels, at wholesale and retail. MAD. D. RUHL, 115 Fourth st.

Look to Your Interest,

and buy where you can buy the cheapest, and that is at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. a4 SuW&F tf

Competition is the Life of Trade,

and D. O'Hare is the life of competition in the Trunk business, 142 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. a4 SuW&F tf

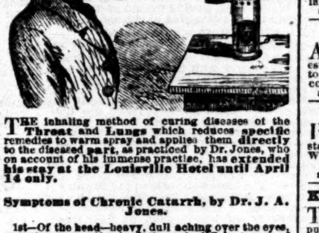
☞ Gold and Silver Trimmings, Stars and Fringes, at MAD. D. RUHL, 115 Fourth street.

For Coughs and Colds.

use Dr. Graves' cough candy. It is a sure cure.
no3 dtf

Still a Greater Reduction

in trunks at D. O'Hare's, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth. a4 SuW&F tf



THE inhaling method of curing diseases of the Throat and Lungs which reduces specific remedies to warm spray and applies them directly to the diseased part, as practiced by Dr. Jones, who on account of his immense practice, has extended his stay at the Louisville Hotel until April 14 only.

Symptoms of Chronic Catarrh, by Dr. J. A. Jones.

1st—Of the head—heavy, dull aching over the eyes, sometimes extending back through different parts of the head, and causing a weight, or heat, or coldness on top of the head, snapping and cracking noise in the ears, dullness of hearing; often the secretion collects in the middle ear, closing up the eustachian tubes, producing deafness; the lining membrane being the same from the head through the whole alimentary canal and down into the lungs, it has but to extend itself to affect the whole system. It becomes VIRULENT in the nose, sometimes causing a tenderness or producing offensive breath, discharges of yellowish matter, and scabs the shape of the nostril; or if the partition bone only is affected, the ISCHARS are flat, and when they discharge, which is generally after exertion, the nose is open, the patient breathes more easily; and the head feels more clear; the heaviness over the eyes and across the forehead is seldom entirely gone, but is aggravated by every fresh cold. The offensive smell for which the unfortunate chews many kinds of drugs to neutralize or destroy, and thereby be enabled to go into society without being a positive nuisance, which persons of both sexes are, on account of this barbarous and offensive disease called OZOENA, which has now assumed a TERTIARY form of Cancer, destroying everything but the outside skin, letting the nose sink in, extending to the throat, destroying the voice, etc., when the disease is called Laryngitis, Trachetis, Bronchitis, etc.

Symptoms of the Throat, &c.

A collection of tenaceous or slimy secretion falling down into the throat and thrown out; tickling, rasping, hoarseness and scraping to keep open the wind pipe, difficult breathing, oppression and soreness under the breastbone; tenderness in the left side; rheumatic pains between the shoulders; stiff neck on taking cold, palpitation of the heart, torpid liver, sometimes yellow complexion, general dull and heavy feeling, extreme shortness of breath, great soreness in stomach pit, bloated sensation, belching of wind, yawning, gaping, keeping mouth open to breathe, distress, sleepless nights, worse when lying down; and it now either terminates in consumption of the lungs, or follows the mucous membrane through the whole alimentary and urinal canal, causing dyspepsia, costiveness, piles, inflammation of the bladder, trouble in the urinary organs, (and in women nearly the whole train of female diseases) and general consumption, emaciation, complete prostration, etc., with all of which, and many other symptoms called by twenty different names, the sufferer may exist AWHILE.

Ozoena—An Offensive Disease in the Nose.

Which eats away the partition bone, destroys the sense of smell, produces green or yellowish scabs, the shape of the nostril; sometimes flat, often tainted with blood and matter; causes weight and dull aching over the eyes; headache, loss of memory, giddiness, &c. This disease is often caused by neglected colds; by suppressed skin diseases, scrofula, measels, scarlet fever, psoriasis, syphilis and other contagious diseases, and is itself contagious. It often extends to the throat, producing hoarseness, bronchitis and CONSUMPTION, if neglected. It is a TERTIARY form of CANCER, DESTROYING the NOSE and THROAT when too long neglected.

Dr. JONES is the ONLY physician in the United States who thoroughly understands curing this DANGEROUS and OFFENSIVE disease. He destroys the offensive smell in FIVE MINUTES, and relieves the sufferer in every way AT ONCE, and CURES the disease in a short time.

All letters must contain five red stamps.

RELIGIOUS.

Religious Notice.

BISHOP H. H. Kavanaugh, D. D., will preach at the Broadway Methodist Episcopal Church South at 11 o'clock A. M.

Spiritualism.

PROF. E. WHIPPLE lectures on SUNDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, on the "Old and the New Religion," in Trades' Assembly Hall, No. 143½ Market street.

Religious Notice.

REV. J. A. HENDERSON will preach to-day, at 11 o'clock A. M., in Portland Methodist Church; also to-morrow, at 11 o'clock, in the same Church. This is the third quarterly meeting for that charge this conference year. Love-feast Sunday evening at 8 o'clock.

MEETINGS.

Waddell Grays, Attention!

A CALLED meeting of the Waddell Grays will be held at the Ninth-street Warehouse on MONDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock, April 12. All the member will be expected to be on hand, as business of importance will be transacted.

By order of Capt. STEVENS.
WM. DENHARD, Rec. Sec.

Notice.

OFFICE OF GERMAN SECURITY BANK,
LOUISVILLE, April 3, 1869.

THERE will be a meeting of the stockholders of this bank at their banking-house, corner Market and Preston streets, on MONDAY, April 12, to elect five Directors to serve the ensuing two years.
a4 dtd J. S. BARRET, Cashier.

Bank Notice.

A MEETING of the stockholders will be held at the Bank of Louisville on Monday, May 3 next, for the purpose of electing nine Directors to serve the ensuing year.
a3 dtd E. D. MORGAN, Cashier.

Grenadines, Tamartines, &c.

2 CASES Embroidered Grenadines;
3 do Plain Grenadines;
1 do Super Striped Grenadines;
4 do American Percales;
10 do Assorted Black English Tamartines;
100 do Colored French Tamartines;
5 do Super Plaid Poplins;
4 do Assorted Plain Poplins;
3 do Real Earlston Ginghams;
6 do Black Alpaca Lusters;
4 do Black Pure Mohair;
4 do Colored Pure Mohair;
20 Pieces White Pure Mohair;
2 Cases English Chintz Prints;

Received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
70 and 72 west side Sixth street, between Main and Market. a11 d6

Cottonades, &c.

10 CASES New York Mills Camlet Jeans;
4 do New Orleans Mills do;
6 do New York Mills Checked Cottonade;
3 do do do Double and Twist do;
15 do York Checked and Plaid Cottonade;
10 do Whittenden Assorted Cottonade;
4 do Plowboy Cottonade;
4 do Farmers' and Mechanics' Cottonade;
20 Cases and Bales Blue and Brown Denims;

Received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
70 and 72 west side Sixth street, between Main and Market. a11 d6

Spool Cottons and Linen Threads.

A FULL line of Coats' White Spool Cotton;
A full line of Clark's White, Black, Brown, Scarlet, Slate, and Assorted Spool Cotton;
A full line of Green & Daniel's do do do do do;
A full line of Hadley's do do do do do;
A full line of Stuart's Black, Drab and W. Bro. Patent Thread, in pounds and on spools;
A full line of Barbour's do do do do do;
A full line of Marsh's do do do do do;
A full line of Stuart's Shoe Thread;
A full line of other brands of Linen Thread and Spool Cottons;

Received and for sale by
JOS. T. TOMPKINS & CO.,
70 and 72 west side Sixth street, between Main and Market. a11 d6

Coalburg Semi-Cannel Coal,

THE only genuine SEMI-CANNEL Coal in market—free from sulphur, slate, and slack—makes no cinder or clinker, and is hard and well-mined. For grates, stoves, cooking-ranges, and steam it has no equal. One trial will prove its superiority. A large supply has just been received fresh from the mines at Coalburg, Canawha county, West Virginia, by CALDWELL & ANSHUTZ, No. 70 Fifth street, who are the only dealers in Louisville from whom it can be obtained. The attention of the public is called to this celebrated Coal. JAS. D. HUNT,
Gen'l Agent of Kanawha and Ohio Coal Co.,
a11 d6 59 Walnut st., Cincinnati, O.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Sweet Potato Seed.

THE Great Brazilian,
Great Bermuda,
Sulphur Yellow,
Red-skin Yellow,
Red Yam,
Mississippi Yam.

All orders promptly filled.
C. H. HEWETT & CO.,
a11 d6 95 Main street.

Sugar, Coffee, and Molasses.

200 HHDS. Fair to Choice New Orleans Sugars.
300 hhds. Prime to Strictly Choice Demarara do
200 boxes White Havana Sugar.
500 bbls. Crushed Sugar,
250 bbls. Granulated Sugars.
250 bbls. Powdered Sugar.
150 bbls. A Sugar.
150 bbls. B Sugar.
150 bbls. Extra C Sugar.
2,000 bags Common to Choice Rio Coffee.
200 mats Choice Old Java Coffee.
200 bbls. New Orleans Molasses.

In store and for sale at very low rates.
NEWCOMB, BUCHANAN & CO.,
ap10 dtf 34 Fourth street.

Internal Revenue.

ASSESSOR'S OFFICE 5TH DISTRICT KY.,
LOUISVILLE, April 9, 1869.

NOTICE is hereby given that appeals on the annual assessment will be received and determined at the Assessor's office, in the Custom-house, corner of Green and Third streets, in the city of Louisville, during the business hours of each day, from April 10 to 20th, inclusive.

Every person having complaint to make of erroneous or excessive valuations or assessments will, at the time before stated, present to the Assessor their appeal, IN WRITING, and they must specify the particular cause, matter, or thing respecting which a decision is requested. They will also state the ground or principle of error complained of.

After the 20th of April the annual lists will be in the hands of the Collector, and all persons failing to make their returns of income, articles in schedule A, and special taxes or licenses, will be subject to the penalties imposed by law.

EDGAR NEEDHAM,
a10 d10 Assessor 5th Dis. Ky.

A WATCH FREE—GIVEN GRATIS to every live man who will act as agent in a new, light, and honorable business paying $30 a day. No gift enterprise. No humbug. No money wanted in advance. Address R. MONROE KENNEDY & CO., Pittsburg Pa. a6 d1m&w4

Gunnies.

2,000 NO. 1 second-hand, re-sewed, by J. C. MULHOLLAND & BRO., 51 West Main street. a8 d6

Rye.

3,000 BUSH. No. 1 Rye in store and for sale by J. C. MULHOLLAND & BRO., 51 West Main street. a8 d6

Potatoes.

300 BBLS. Choice Peachblows in store and for sale by J. C. MULHOLLAND & BROS., 51 West Main street. a8 d6

Notice.

HAVING been appointed administrator of Edward Crawford, deceased, I hereby notify all persons having claims against his estate to present them to me for settlement, duly authenticated according to law. W. F. LANE,
a7 d6 At Lane & Bartlett's.

FOR SALE—BLANK BOOKS, ALASKA PAPETERIES, DENNISON'S TAGS, and a large and varied assortment of Stationery for BANKS, COUNTIES, MERCHANTS, and people generally, at STAERGE, SAUNDERS & CO.'S, Stationers, Printers, Binders, and Blank Book Manufacturers, 135 Main street, Cincinnati. mh10 eod1m

Seed Potatoes,

VARIOUS KINDS, at
a7 d6 S. R. SHEPARD & CO'S.

Seed Oats

AT
a7 d6 S. R. SHEPARD & CO'S.

Hay and Grain

AT
a7 d6 S. R. SHEPARD & CO'S.

Notice.

FRANKLIN INSURANCE CO. OF LOUISVILLE, KY.,
[Incorporated 1836.] April 5, 1869.

AT the annual meeting of the Stockholders, held this day, for the election of a president and directors for the ensuing year, the following gentlemen were duly chosen:

JAMES TRABBUE, President.

DIRECTORS:

Wm. Gay, H. D. Newcomb, J. B. Wilder,
J. S. Lithgow, John White, Geo. W. Morris,
W. Geo. Anderson, A. O. Brannin, J. P. Torbitt,
J. D. Allen, H. S. Moss, Rob't Russell.

a6 d6 R. A. BROWINSKI, Sec'y.
[Democrat copy.]

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons are hereby notified that the undersigned has been appointed administrator of the estate of Richard W. West, deceased, late of Co. H, 6th Kentucky Cavalry, and are requested to present their claims against said estate, proven according to law. J. ALLEN PORTER,
a6 d10 Administrator.

Administrator's Notice.

ALL persons are hereby notified that the undersigned has been appointed administrator of the estate of Athasia West, deceased, and are requested to present their claims against the estate proven according to law. J. ALLEN PORTER,
a6 d10 Administrator.

Robinson County Whisky.

IN store and for sale 100 bbls J. W. Bowling's tripple distilled Robinson county Whisky. We keep constantly on hand a large assortment of pure copper Whiskies, Wines, &c. J. S. HUBBARD & CO.,
67 & 69 Market st., bet. Brook & Floyd,
a6 dtf North side.

Kentucky Pneumatic Gas Company.

THIS company is organized for the purpose of introducing pneumatic gas into private residences, public and private institutions, both in this city and throughout the interior of the State. All orders for gas works, or letters of inquiry, will be promptly attended to by addressing the company. Office, No. 206 Main st., Louisville, Ky. fe20 d&wtf

Notice.

THE County Court of Woodford county has ordered an election to be held at the various election precincts in said county on SATURDAY, the 1st day of May next, whether or not said county shall subscribe $75,000 to the capital stock of the Kentucky River Navigation Company.

MOREAU BROWN,
m26 dtd Pres't of Ky. River Navigation Co.

Leasing Kentucky River Improvements.

IN obedience to an act approved Feb. 24, 1869, and by direction of the Board of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, notice is hereby given that all the locks (5 in number), dams, lock houses, tools, implements, apparatus, and materials of every kind and description will be leased to the highest and best bidder, for the period of 50 years, at the court-house door, in the city of Frankfort, Ky., on Saturday, the 1st day of May next, at 11 o'clock A. M. Said lease will be made on the terms and conditions specified in said act. J. W. STEVENSON,
Governor, and Chairman of Commissioners of Sinking Fund, Frankfort, Ky. ia21 dts

Potatoes and Oats.

8,000 BUSHELS No. 1 Oats;
3,000 bushels Black and White Northern Seed Oats;
700 bbls Seed Potatoes, assorted;

For sale by SMITH, STURGEON & CO.,
mh17 d1m 38 Fourth street.

Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, and Nails.

350 HHDS fair to choice Louisiana sugar;
600 bbls prime and choice " molasses;
1,500 bags fair to choice Rio coffee;
2,000 kegs nails;
100 bbls. sirup;

In store and arriving and for sale by
ja21 d3m GLAZEBROOK, GRINSTEAD, & CO.

Who Wants Money?

HAVING a considerable amount of spare capital, I wish to purchase first mortgage or lien debts in sums not less than $1,000. Address Drawer No. 54 Louisville P. O., stating amount, description of property, book and page of record of mortgage, and discount offered.

P. S.—No applications for loans will be considered.
ja29 dtf

Notice.

N. B. WILSON has been appointed Commissioner for Kentucky of the Court of Claims. His office on Jefferson, between Fourth and Fifth. oc8

Copper Whisky.

300 BBLS. Copper Whisky, from 6 to 11 years old, in store and for sale by
E. BUSTARD, No. 71 Main street,
mh8 dtf Bet. Second and Third.

LADIES, ATTENTION!

Chas. F. Rauchfuss' Cheap Lace Store,

103½ FOURTH STREET.

Corsets with whalebones only $1.
Corsets with 42 whalebones only $2.
Embroidered corsets with whalebones only $2.
Misses' corsets with whalebones $1 to $1 50.
Ladies' hem-stitched linen hdkfs. only 25c.
Children's " " " 15c.
Linen tape trimming, 12 yds for 75c.
Cotton Fringes, 12 yds for 25c.
Breche muslin curtains at 60 and 80c a yard.
Lace Riviere edgings and insertions (new patterns).
Rich silk fans at very low prices.
Colored embroidered bands for ladies' skirts 50c a yard.
Tidies 25c, 50c, etc. a11 d6

GALT HOUSE,

CORNER MAIN AND FIRST STS.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

THE above new and elegant Hotel was opened for the reception of guests on Monday, April 5, 1869.
a10 d1m

Extra Early Potatoes.

EARLY Rose, Early Goodrich, White Sprout, Russet, and other early sorts.

Seed Sweet Potatoes.

Early Bermuda, Nansemond, Red, and other varieties. Also a choice assortment of GARDEN SEEDS We have a choice selection of GRAPE-CUTTINGS at JOHN DUFFY & CO.'S
a10 d6 Seed Store, 121 Main, Louisville, Ky.

Jarvis Market-House.

THE new and commodious Jarvis Market-House, on Seventh street, between Broadway and York, has just been completed and opened for the convenience of the citizens of that vicinity. All kinds of meats, vegetables, country produce, &c., will be kept on hand at all times for the accommodation of customers. The patronage of the public is solicited.
a9 dtf JOHN JARVIS, Proprietor.

G. R. HUNT,

BOOK-KEEPER and GENERAL ACCOUNTANT, will correct and balance books, adjust old accounts, and attend to any business pertaining to book-keeping. References: Rob't Atwood, Esq.; Capt. Frank Carter; John Barbee, Esq., William C. Tyler, Esq.; and Theodore Harris, Pres't Louisville Insurance and Banking Co.

103 Main st., bet. Third and Fourth, office of Economical Mutual Life Insurance Co. a1 d1m

LAKE ICE.

I AM prepared to deliver pure Northern Lake Ice to my old customers and as many new ones as will give me their custom. Office No. 111 Second street, between Market and Jefferson.
a2 d2m FRANK. S. GOSNELL.

MORAT'S NURSERY.

I WOULD respectfully inform my patrons that I have removed from Woodland Garden and shall be happy to see them at my Nursery on Second and Ormsby avenue, south of Taylor Barracks.
a1 d1m T. MORAT.

WHOLESALE
FURNITURE
FACTORY WAREROOMS
—OF—
Eirich & Heyde,
First St., bet. Main & River, Louisville, Ky.

THE undersigned beg leave to inform their friends and the public at large, that they have, in addition to their Steam Factory on Chestnut street, between Preston and Jackson, opened a Wholesale Furniture Wareroom in the new and spacious building on First street, between Main and River, nearly opposite the new Galt House, where they will be pleased to see their old patrons and the trade at large, for the inspection of their stock. Our motto is "Quick Sales and Small Profits." We are prepared to fill the largest orders from any part of the country, and defy competition in regard to prices and quality. Give us a trial. EIRICH & HEYDE.
mch28 deod1m

CHILDREN'S, BOYS', AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING.

A FINE and well-assorted stock of spring clothing for children, boys, and youths, at a very reasonable price. The public are respectfully invited to call and see for themselves, at No. 110 Market street between Third and Fourth.
mh13 d2m J. H. RICHTER.

MAY ELECTION.

FOR CONSTABLE.

HENRY SMITH is a candidate for Constable in the First District, comprising the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th Wards. a10 dte*

JOHN BAKER is a candidate for Constable in the First District, comprising 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th Wards. a6 dte*

J. B. WILLIAMSON is a candidate for Constable in the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th Wards. a6 dte*

T. W. CONNELLY (present deputy) is a candidate for Constable in the First district. mr7 dte*

JAMES GANNON is a candidate for Constable in the Fourth District, comprising 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th Wards. a7 dte*

JNO. D. JOHNSON is a candidate for Constable in the Fourth District, comprising the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th Wards. a3 dte

WM. W. TWYMAN is a candidate for Constable in the Fourth District. m26

AUGUST ELECTION.

LEGISLATURE.

We are authorized to announce JOHN DOWNEY as a candidate for the Legislature in Jefferson county, subject to the action of a convention. a9 dte

I. L. HYATT is a candidate for the Legislature in Jefferson county at the coming August election.
a8 dte

OLDHAM COUNTY.

We are authorized to announce WM. TARLTON as a candidate for the Legislature from Oldham county at the next August election. fe14 dte

PROPOSALS.

Notice to Contractors.

LARGE BUILDINGS TO LET.

SEALED proposals will be received till the 1st day of May next for the erection of a corridor and wing and other additions and improvements to the buildings of the Institution for the Education and Training of Feeble-minded Children, near Frankfort, including cellars, engine, boilers, coil, machinery, barn, &c. Plans and specifications can be seen at the Land Office, in Frankfort.

Bids may be made for the whole work and materials or for any portion thereof, the right being reserved by the Commissioners to reject all bids. Bonds, with approved security, will be required of the contractor for the faithful execution of the work.

By order of the Board of Commissioners.
a9 dtd JAS. A. DAWSON, Secretary.

Proposals for Stone and Cement.

SEALED proposals will be received at this arsenal until the 16th day of April, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the delivery, in boats or cars, at the nearest point of river or railroad to the site of the new rail and wagon bridge to be built to connect the island of Rock Island with the city of Davenport, for 9,200 cubic yards of stone, more or less, required for the piers and abutments of said bridge. The stone to be of a good quality of building stone, and to be furnished in the proportion of about two-thirds what is commonly known as bridge or block stone, and one-third good sound rubble—the bridge stone to be sound and free from all seams and flaws which might render it unsuitable for face stone, and all which does not come up to the required standard to be used for inside work and counted as rubble. The relative proportion of bridge and rubble stone to be determined by estimating the amount of each as laid in the piers and abutments. The whole amount of stone furnished will be determined by taking the cubical contents of the finished work, excluding all technical and constructive measurement. Bidders will state how soon after the receipt of an order they can commence delivering stone, and the time within which they can deliver the whole amount required.

Separate bids will be received at the same time and place for 1,500 cubic yards, more or less, of stone required for the piers and abutments of the wagon road bridge to be built to connect the island of Rock Island with the town of Moline, the stone to be of the kind and quality required by the above specification, to be measured in the same way, and to be delivered on boats or cars at the nearest point of river or railroad to the site of the bridge.

Proposals will also be received at the same time and place for 12,000 barrels, more or less, of cement, to be delivered on boats or cars at such points on the island of Rock Island, accessible by boats or cars, as may be required by the commanding officer. The cement to be of a good quality, suitable for masonry under water, and to be delivered in such quantity as the commanding officer of the arsenal may from time to time direct.

Payments for the stone and cement will be made monthly when funds are on hand, and in such funds as the United States may furnish; ten per cent on each partial payment to be withheld till the completion of the contract.

Proposals will be indorsed "Proposals for Stone or Cement," and will be directed to the commanding officer of the arsenal.

The United States reserves the right to reject any or all bids if not deemed satisfactory,
T. EDSON,
a6 d6 Major of Ordnance Commanding.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED proposals will be received by the undersigned, Mayor and Trustees, for the additions and improvements to the Louisville Marine Hospital, at the Mayor's office, until April 25, 1869. The plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Messrs. Bradshaw, Vogdes & Co.

PHILIP TOMPPERT, Mayor.
JOHN E. CROWE,
GEO. H. WALLING, } Trustees.
a1 dtd PHIL. T. GERMAN.

To Contractors.

SEALED proposals will be received by the undersigned, at his residence, near Brooks' Station, in Bullitt county, Ky., or at the Engineer's office, in the city of Louisville (specifications can be seen at either place), until Saturday, the 10th day of April, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., for building the Blue Lick Turnpike Road from the Preston street Turnpike, in Jefferson county, to the Gap in the Knob, in Bullitt county, Ky. The contractor to specify the kind of work proposed to be done and the price per cubic yard. The dirt to be paid for only one way, and no addition for extra hauling; the price per perch for paving and broken stone; the price per perch for stone in bridges and culverts, measured in road; the price per 100 feet lineal for grubbing—no extra allowance for cutting out rock beds. The work to be let in mile and half mile sections. The Company reserve the right to reject any or all bids. W. B. M. BROOKS, Pres't.
B. F. McCAWLEY, Sec'y.
JOHN ROBB, Engineer.
Engineer's office at Williams & Able's stable, 104 Jefferson street. Postoffice of President, Brooks' Station, Ky. mh30 d11*

To Contractors—Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad.

PROPOSALS will be received up to Saturday, May 1, inclusive, for the graduation, masonry, and ballasting of the remaining 47 sections of this road, situated at intervals upon the 90 miles between Connellsville and Cumberland.

Specifications will be ready for distribution at the Pittsburg and Cumberland offices on Friday, the 9th of April, and all information necessary to the proper examination of the work will be afforded by the Engineers upon the line.

By order of the President and Directors.
BENJ. H. LATROBE, Chief Engineer.
Office Pittsburg and Connellsville R. R. Co.,
Pittsburg, March 18, 1869.
mh31 eodtMay1

Notice to Contractors.

THE Owensboro and Russellville Railroad Company propose to let to contract the graduation and masonry of the first twenty-one sections of their road, lying between Owensboro and Livermore. Proposals will be received between the 10th inst. and the 10th prox., at the office of the undersigned, where plans and specifications can be seen.

EDMUND TURNER, Chief Engineer.
Owensboro, Ky., March 10, 1869. m11 dtd

Notice to Architects.

THE Board of Commissioners for the building of fire-proof public offices in the city of Frankfort, having extended the time for receiving plans and specifications and deciding thereon until 11 o'clock A. M. on the 20th day of April next, the undersigned, Secretary of the Board, will, upon application, furnish all architects applying the necessary information to enable them to compete.
m11 dtd P. SWIGERT, Secy.

FIRM CHANGES.

Notice—Dissolution.

THE partnership lately subsisting between George Brobston and C. U. Shreve, under the firm name of Geo. Brobston & Co., was dissolved on the 8th inst. by mutual consent. C. U. Shreve is alone authorized to make settlement—receipting for all debts owing to, and assuming all liabilities of said firm.

GEO. BROBSTON,
Louisville, April 8, 1869. C. U. SHREVE.

The business will be continued in all its branches, at the old stand, No. 107 West Market street, under the firm name of
a9 d10 C. U. SHREVE & CO.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE firm of Peckenpaugh, Ouerbacker & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, J. H. Peckenpaugh retiring.

J. H. PECKENPAUGH,
SAM. OUERBACKER,
JNO. OUERBACKER.
Louisville, April 6, 1869.

WE will continue the business at the old stand, No. 22 Fourth street, under the firm name of
a7 d5 OUERBACKER & CO.

GREAT REDUCTION

IN PRICES OF

Job Printing!

Business Cards, $2 to $4 per 1,000—usual price $4 to $6.
Bill Heads $8 to $10 per Ream—usual price $12 to $16.
Tinted Bill Heads only $12 per Ream—former price $16.
Letter Heads $5 to $7 per Ream—usual price $8 to $12.
Bills of Lading, Dray Tickets, Blanks of All Kinds, at correspondingly low prices.

Call and see specimens.
J. H. STACKHOUSE,
a9 deod3 Courier-Journal Job Rooms.

Casey's Patent Spittoon.

LOUISVILLE, April 1, 1869.

THE undersigned take pleasure in recommending the Spittoon patented by J. M. Casey, Franklin, Tenn., Sept. 17, 1867. It should be in every sick room in the city.

C. Rogers, M. D.
Jas. J. O'Reilly, M. D.
W. H. Way, M. D.
D. J. Griffiths, M. D.
Sam'l B. Mills, M. D.
J. A. Crosby, M. D.
J. W. Holland, M. D.
Wm. Caspari, M. D.
F. H. Horner, M. D.
J. C. Metcalf, M. D.
Geo. W. Griffiths, M. D.
D. R. Haggard.
L. Rogers, M. D.
C. B. Blackburn, M. D.
Jas. H. Kendall, M. D.
W. W. Urban, M. D.
T. W. Bedford, M. D.
R. H. Singleton, M. D.
E. J. Vaughan, M. D.
Benj. F. Alford.
Thos. J. Griffiths, M. D.
T. Anderson, M. D.
L. H. Garvin.
R. W Hall, M. D.

Address BALIE P. HARRISON, Alexander House, corner Seventh and Market street, Louisville, Ky., owner of the right of Kentucky.

Spittoons for sale at Alexander House. Price, $1 each. a6 d6

HENRY WEHMHOFF,

BEDDING & UPHOLSTERY.

JUST received and now in store the largest stock and most complete assortment of WINDOW CURTAINS, CORNICES, and an endless variety of LINEN WINDOW-SHADES and FIXTURES.

Ours is the largest Upholstery establishment in the West.

TAKE NOTICE—At No. 60 West Main street, south side, between Second and Third, Old Mattresses of all kinds will be repaired and made as good as new on short notice and on reasonable terms.
a2 d1m HENRY WEHMHOFF.

WALTHAM WATCHES.

The extensive use of these watches for the last fifteen years by Railway Conductors, Engineers, and Expressmen, the most exacting of watch-wearers, has thoroughly demonstrated the strength, steadiness durability, and accuracy of the Waltham Watch. To satisfy that class in all these respects is to decide the question as to the real value of these time-keepers.

The superior organization and great extent of the Company's Works at Waltham enable them to produce watches combining the best and latest improvements, and at a price which renders competition futile, and those who buy any other watch merely pay from 25 to 50 per cent. more for their watches than is necessary.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

No watches retailed by the Company.

ROBBINS & APPLETON, Gen'l Agents,
182 Broadway, New York.
mh31 WeFr&Su2m

JUST RECEIVED
An entire new stock of
Pianos, Organs, Sheet Music, and Musical Merchandise,
Wholesale and retail, low for cash, at
LOUIS TRIPP'S,
Nos. 92 and 94 Jefferson street, below Third.
mh11 deod6m

SPRING AND SUMMER
Dry Goods
NOW OPEN AT
Trade Palace
Cor. Fourth and Jefferson Sts.
H. H. NEAL.

Spring and Summer Plain and Fancy
SILKS,
SILK AND CHENE POPLINS,
Black & Colored Alpacas,
PERCALES AND LAWNS,
JACONETS,
Silk Sacks and Shawls,
PURE IRISH AND TABLE
LINENS.

A LARGE STOCK
of
Ladies' & Gent's
FURNISHING GOODS,
GLOVES,
HOSIERY,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
FANS,
CORSETS,
PARASOLS,
EDGING AND EMBROIDERY.

COMPLETE STOCK
of
Housekeeping
DRY GOODS,
BLEACHED AND BROWN
DOMESTICS,
AND
Prints.
TRADE PALACE.

TENTH STREET PLANING MILL,
H. J. LEWIS & BRO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
DOORS, BLINDS, SASH, DOOR & WINDOW FRAMES, MOLDINGS, BRACKETS, MANTELS
Etc.,
Tenth st., between Walnut and Chestnut, Louisville, Ky.

A COMPLETE supply of Building Lumber, Laths, Shingles, Posts, Dressed Lumber, Flooring, Shelving, Weatherboarding, etc., always on hand. ☞ Send for Bill of Prices. ap11 eod3m

WESTERN INSURANCE & BANKING CO
OF LOUISVILLE, KY.
CAPITAL $250,000 00.
Office North Side of Market, between Third and Fourth Streets.
A. F. COLDEWEY, Prest. WM. REINECKE, Secy.

DIRECTORS:

A. F. COLDEWEY, C. HENRY FINCK, JUL. WINTER,
JACOB SCHRODT, CH. STEGE, M. BIJUR,
WM. SPRINGER, JAC. DOLFINGER, C. J. RAIBLE.

DEPOSITS of individuals, firms and corporations taken. Insurance on houses, furniture and merchandise. None but HOME RISKS taken. Losses promptly and liberally paid. U. S. Bonds and City Securities bought and sold. FOREIGN EXCHANGE bought and sold. Sight Drafts on all parts of England, Ireland, Germany, France, Spain, Portugal, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden, Denmark and Switzerland in sums to suit purchasers.

☞ Office Hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. fe11 dtf

Kentucky Marine and Fire Insurance Co.,
OF LOUISVILLE, KY.
Office, 127 Main St., corner Main and Fourth Streets.

☞ INSURES PROPERTY OF ALL KINDS AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE.
☞ Cargo risks on the oceans, bays, lakes, rivers, canals and railroads.
☞ A cash return of 25 per cent will be made on all cargo premiums.

DIRECTORS.

E. A. Gardner, A. Brandeis, Jas. M. Duncan, W. E. Grinstead, D. R. Young, R. H. Woolfolk, W. C. Hall
M. A. HUSTON, Secretary. [ja16 deod3m] E. A. GARDNER, President.

ORGANIZED IN 1849.

LOUISVILLE ROLLING-MILL COMP'Y.
T. C. COLEMAN, PRESIDENT.
161 Main street, Louisville, Ky.,
MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN
IRON, NAILS, STEEL,
Horse Shoes, Horse Nails,
Anvils, Vises, Blacksmith Tools, Wood Work for Wagons and Plows,
IRON COTTON TIES.
mh26 eod3m

J. MORGAN COLEMAN, Prest. BARRY COLEMAN, Vice Prest

KENTUCKY ROLLING MILL COMPANY,
291 MAIN STREET, LOUISVILLE, KY.
IRON, NAILS, STEEL, HORSE SHOES,
ALL KINDS WAGON MATERIALS, &c.
"Louisville" Wrought Iron Cotton Ties.
mh16 deod3m

INSURANCE.

HARTFORD
LIFE & ANNUITY INSURANCE CO.,
HARTFORD, CONN.
CASH CAPITAL, - - - $300,000.00

C. C. Kimball, Prest. James P. Taylor, Secy.
D. H. Seymour, V. Prest. Wm. Scheffler, Actuary.
H. C. Valentine, General Agent.

JOHN B. LEWIS,
General Agent,
62 Second street, Louisville, Ky.

EVERY description of life insurance and annuities granted with or without participation in profits, on the most favorable terms.

All profits from policies issued on the mutual plan are divided exclusively among the assured.

A new system of life insurance, with the most attractive features, has been introduced by this company, and protected by copyright, under the title of **Life Insurance on the Interest Bearing Plan**

Securing to those assured under it a uniform allowance of interest on all premiums until the commencement of their participation in the annual dividends of the company, which participation shall be pro rata of the sums insured in their policies.

No reduction of the amount insured by lapse of premiums.

No life policy issued by this company on which the first annual premium has been paid in full shall be forfeited by the non-payment of any renewal premium, but shall continue in force for its full amount, as a temporary insurance, until its cash value shall be absorbed by such temporary insurance and expenses thereon.

All whole life and endowment policies non-forfeitable from the first year.

Dividends on participating policies are declared and paid annually, and are absolutely non-forfeitable. a11 deod3

STATEMENT
OF THE CONDITION OF
THE SECURITY
Life insurance and Annuity Comp'y
OF NEW YORK.

On the 31st day of December, 1868.

ORIGINAL statement on file in office of the State Auditor at Frankfort, Ky., and copy of same on file in office of the Clerk of Jefferson county.

Capital Stock........$110,000 00
Capital Stock paid up........110,000 00

ASSETS.

Cash on hand........$61,462 51
Debts due the Company........4,000 00
Def'd premium and due from Agents........510,119 70
Bonds owned by the Company, to-wit:
110,000 U. S. 5-20s '65, market value........118,350 00
100,000 U. S. 10-40s........104,000 00
3,000 New York Company bonds........3,000 00
All other securities........1,038,237 95

Total Assets of Company........$1,854,370 16

LIABILITIES.

Losses unadjusted........$33,500 00
All other claims against the Company........2,096 33

Total Liabilities........$35,596 33

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, KENTUCKY,
FRANKFORT, KY., March 27, 1869.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

{SEAL} In witness whereof I have hereto set my hand and affixed my official seal the day and year above written.

(Signed) D. HOWARD SMITH, Auditor.

Branch office 291 west Main street, Room No. 4.
J. R. GIBSON, Manager.
mh31 d13

North American FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.

STATEMENT MADE TO AUDITOR OF STATE OF KENTUCKY JAN. 1, 1869.

ASSETS.

Cash in Bank, &c........$15,319 65
United States and State Bonds........298,318 00
Bank Stocks........93,730 00
Railroad Stocks and other property........41,095 00
$449,359 65

LIABILITIES.

Losses adjusted and due........None.
Losses adjusted and not due........$10,461 18
Losses unadjusted........19,069 00
$29,537 70

As per copy on file in Jefferson County Clerk's office.

SLAUGHTER & CO., Agents,
Office No. 5 Bank Building, corner Main & Sixth sts.,
mh28 eod6 LOUISVILLE, KY.

C. J. RAIBLE,
IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER
of
LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
Also keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of
Guipure and Thread Lace,
Gilt and Plated Trimmings,
Kid and Silk Gloves,
Fans and Jewelry,
Zephyr Wool and Patterns,
Stamped Yokes and Aprons.
164 Fourth St., bet. Market and Jefferson.
mh30 d3m

DENTISTRY.

Dr. YATES,
DENTIST,
103 SECOND ST.,

HAS returned from the East with a large stock of dental material, and is prepared to make sets of teeth lower than any dentist in the West. Beautiful sets of gum teeth made at from $8 to $30, and no charge for extracting teeth when artificial teeth are inserted. All dental work proportionately low. All work warranted to give satisfaction.

N. B.—A boy wanted to learn dentistry. Inquire of DR. YATES, 103 Second street. a11 d6

NOTICE.

Teeth for $8 per Set!

ALL persons in need of Artificial Teeth will consult their own interest by calling on Dr. Saunders and having a set of teeth made for the small sum of eight dollars. All other work in proportion. Call and see specimens at No. 69 Jefferson st., south side.
a4 d1m DR. SAUNDERS, Dentist.

DENTISTRY.

The Colton Dental Association, No 134 Fifth street, between Green and Walnut, west side, originated the use of Nitrous Oxide Gas for the painless extraction of teeth, and, as an institution, have administered it to over 40,000 persons without an accident. Perform all operations in surgical, operative, and mechanical dentistry. Call and examine specimens.
ja5 dtf B. M. GILDEA, D. D. S.

DENTISTRY.

R. H. WILSON, east side of Fifth st., bet. Green and Walnut, No. 157, now has the pleasure to say that he has reduced prices to the amount charged before the war, for all operations, either surgical or mechanical. fe18 deod

J. F. CANINE,
DENTIST,

And manufacturer of Porcelain Teeth, No. 170 FIFTH STREET, bet. Green and Walnut, west side, Louisville Ky. Teeth extracted without pain by the use of the Nitrous Oxide Gas. ja14 d6m

LAWYERS.

FRANCIS HAGAN. J. R. DUPUY.
HAGAN & DUPUY,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
NO. 33 COURT PLACE,
mh3 deod3m LOUISVILLE, KY.

J. M. WRIGHT,
Attorney-at-Law
No 7 Court Place, LOUISVILLE, KY.
mh11 dtf

Worth Attention!

FINE

MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT

Corner of Decatur and Barry Streets,

St. Louis, Mo.,

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.

WE are authorized to sell, at a very low price, a very desirable piece of property, centrally situated on the southeast corner of Decatur and Barry streets, having a front of 138 feet on the former and 140 feet on the latter, both of which streets are curbed and paved, while there is a 20-foot alley (paved and sewered) in the rear.

SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENTS.

These consist of a FOUR-STORY BRICK BUILDING, 44 by 130 feet, of great strength and solidity (17 and 21-inch walls), fire proof (iron doors, sash, and shutters, and slate roof), with a cellar 11 feet deep under the whole, affording a storage capacity of 4,000 bales of hemp or cotton.

AN ENGINE AND BOILER HOUSE,

30 by 44 feet of similar construction, with large brick cistern and ample supply of water. The entire lot is well inclosed, and the building is furnished with

TWO FIRST-CLASS STATIONARY ENGINES,

Boilers, and extensive lines of shafting, belting, &c., making the power applicable to machinery of almost any description. The establishment was built for the manufacture of bale rope, and a variety of machinery (cards, spinners, portable engine, iron lathe, &c.,) will be sold with or without the premises.

COTTON.

It is believed that this property, from its location, the character of the improvements, and the GREAT SACRIFICE AT WHICH IT WILL BE SOLD, together with the margin in this market between the raw material and the manufactured article (the cost of the former in the Eastern and Western markets, and the freight on the latter being about ten per cent.) affords a rare opportunity for a new and profitable enterprise in

A COTTON MANUFACTURE.

And the attention of capitalists is respectfully drawn to it as a desirable investment. Apply to

E. G. OBEAR & CO.,
Real Estate Agents,
319 Chestnut st., St. Louis, Mo.,
a2 deod1m&w4 Who will answer all inquiries.

Instead of Bitter, use
Mothers, give the Children
Ask your Doctor for
The Druggists all sell
} SWEET QUININE.

WANTED.

WANTED—DAIRYMEN—To employ three men to work in a dairy and garden. Those knowing how to milk and do such work preferred. Apply at once at No. 359 Broadway, nearly opposite Nashville Railroad Depot. a11 dtf

WANTED—A COTTAGE of two or three rooms. Address Box 12, City P. O., stating price and location.

WANTED—EMPLOYERS—MERCHANTS and others, to find first-class salesmen, clerks, agents, porters, drivers, &c., call and select from the register of the KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson sts. Meritorious persons give their name, age, reference, residence, &c., for employment. MILLER & CO.

WANTED—COTTAGE TO RENT—Of 5 or 6 rooms and kitchen, located between Broadway and Main, Eighth and Eighteenth; or 2 or 3 rooms over a store. No children. Rent below $20. Agents take notice, and address J. H., in care of Southern Hotel, corner Ninth and Broadway. a11 d2Su&W

WANTED—4 gardeners, 3 shoemakers, 1 hotel steward, 3 drivers, 10 waiters, 500 railroad hands, 300 farm hands, 15 boys, 2 blacksmiths, 2 butchers, 18 partners with $400 to $30,000; also, situations for clerks, salesmen, porters, &c. To get work, come to the KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner of Fourth and Jefferson sts. MILLER & CO.

WANTED—TO SELL OR EXCHANGE—Choice stock of family groceries and fixtures, for real estate—city property preferred. Call at corner First and College streets. S. W. RAPLEE. a11 d2*

WANTED—SITUATION—A young man wishes a situation as salesman in a dry goods business; or any other business will suit, or any light work; speaks both English and German. Good references can be given. Call at 83 Fourteenth street, or address WM. W. KLARE.

WANTED—BUSINESS—A rare chance is offered to an energetic man, with a small capital, to engage in the manufacture and sale of Koerner's Fluid Gas. This is safer, better, and cheaper than Kerosine. The business is profitable and permanent. It will pay to investigate. CHAS. KOERNER & CO., 134 LaSalle street, Chicago, Ill. Chas. Koerner can be seen for a few days at the United States Hotel, room 15, Louisville. a10 d3*

WANTED—AN ORGANIST—Who is thoroughly conversant with the Episcopal service. Address D. HEWETT, Nos. 110 and 112 West Main street. a10 d6

WANTED—A WET NURSE—One without a child preferred. Apply at No. 210, corner Sixth and Walnut. a10 d3*

WANTED—TO SELL OR TRADE FOR SOUTHERN OR WESTERN LANDS—The rights of a valuable patent, staple as flour; an article used in every family, and requires but a small capital to start manufacturing. For further particulars, call or address 244 West Market street, where samples can be seen. a8 dtf

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—FIRST-CLASS CABINET-MAKERS—To work on palace coaches. Good wages and steady employment. Apply to the OHIO FALLS CAR CO., Jeffersonville, Ind. a8 d12

WANTED—HIDES AND TALLOW—The highest price paid for hides and tallow at No. 16 East Market street, between First and Brook streets. A good assortment of green, salted, and dry hides always on hand and for sale. JAMES A. HOLT. a3dtf

WANTED—OLD ARMS—I will buy for cash the following second-hand arms: Colt's army and navy revolvers, Remington army and navy revolvers, Smith & Wesson cartridge revolvers, Spencer rifles or carbines, Henry 16-shot rifles. Any persons at a distance having any of the above to dispose of can send them to me by express, and I will send them by return mail all that they are worth. Exchange and Loan Office of JUL. WELLMAN, 134 Third street, Louisville, Ky. a2 dtf

WANTED—300 GIRLS—Do you want a girl? Go to the KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson streets, to get a good girl at once. All capable, respectable females with good references invited to call and obtain situations free. N. B.—A lady superintends the Female Department. no15 dtf

WANTED---AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—We are authorized to employ some agents for the introduction of a valuable patent improvement in woolen machinery. Parties accustomed to selling patent right territory may make favorable arrangements, if they give good reference. Apply only between the hours of 11 and 1 o'clock at our store, 131 West Main st. WILKES & DILLINGHAM. a8 d6

WANTED—AGENTS—The Security Life Insurance Company wishes to engage several city and traveling agents. Liberal arrangements will be made with competent men. Apply at 201 west Main street, Room No. 4. mh31 d1m

WANTED—AGENTS—To sell the AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE. Price $25. The simplest, cheapest and best knitting machine ever invented. Will knit 20,000 stitches per minute. Liberal inducements to agents. Address AMERICAN KNITTING MACHINE CO., Boston, Mass., or St. Louis, Mo. fe10 dM WedFri3

WANTED—AGENTS—In every county in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, and Mississippi to sell Whiterow's "Little Excelsior" Corn Shellers, patented Aug. 25, 1868. Address WHITEROW & TULEY, New Albany, Ind. mh5 d3m

WANTED—AGENTS—$75 A DAY—To male and female agents, to introduce the Buckeye $20 Shuttle Sewing Machines. Stitch alike on both sides, and is the only licensed Shuttle Machine in the market sold for less than $40. All others are infringements, and the seller and user are liable to prosecution and imprisonment. Full particulars free. Address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio. fe23 dtf

WANTED—AGENTS—The De Soto Mutual Life Ins. Co. can give employment to several city solicitors and also to traveling agents on liberal terms. Call at the office, No. 120 Main street, near Fourth street. a1d

FOR SALE—CITY.

FOR SALE—DWELLING—Situated on Third street, within half a square of the Postoffice, containing nine rooms. Would take in part pay a good building lot. Inquire of SHERRILL & SON, 229 West Main street. a11 eod10

FOR SALE—LOT—Splendid building lot, 30 or 36 feet front by 200 feet deep, on east side Third st., between Breckinridge and Kentucky. Inquire at J. RUE & SON'S, Fourth street, between Main and Market. a11 dtf

FOR SALE OR LEASE—BUILDINGS, Stock, Furniture, and Fixtures of a No. 1 Stand for a Hotel and Bar-room or almost any kind of business, northwest corner of Ninth and Broadway, opposite the Nashville Railroad Depot. Inquire on the premises. R. T. SATTERWHITE. a10 d6*

FOR SALE—UNION EXCHANGE—The stock, fixtures, &c., of the Union Exchange. This house is doing a good business. Everything is in complete order. Change of business is the only reason for selling. For further particulars apply to NICK BOSLER, on the premises, south side Market, between Sixth and Seventh. a10 d6*

FOR SALE—STORE—A country store, with good stand; doing a good business. Dwelling house on same lot, with meadow for pasturing. Address W. H. S., Louisville, Ky. mch23Su&W1m*

FOR SALE—RETAIL DRUG STORE—One of the best stands in the city. WARFIELD, WEST & CO., No. 98 Jefferson street, between Third and Fourth. a9 d3*

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE—The desirable brick residence, southwest corner Main and Wenzel; contains 7 rooms, halls, good cellars, &c., in excellent condition. Apply to J. B. SPEED, at Louisville Cement Company, 119 Main street. a8 dtf

FOR SALE—WATCHES AND PLATED JEWELRY—At wholesale. C. C. HUTCHINSON, 99 Fifth street. a8 d4

FOR SALE—MY RESIDENCE—On the west side of Fourth street, between Breckinridge and Kentucky streets. The house is a large double, modern-built brick, containing 9 rooms, besides bath-room, kitchen, pantry, wash-room, attic 43x27 feet (can be put into 3 rooms); excellent cellar under the whole house. Has one of the celebrated Martin warm-air furnaces, with register in every room. Has a large brick stable and carriage-house, cistern of 185 barrels capacity, with a center turret filtrum in it. Yard 150x165, set out in choicest flowers, shrubs, fruit-trees, grape-vines, currants, raspberries, &c. House was built 18 months ago. Everything is new and fresh. Taken in all it is one of the handsomest and most comfortable homes in the city. Inquire at No. 78 Fourth street, between Main and Market sts. J. SUES. a7 d6

FOR SALE CHEAP—HOUSE AND LOT—We offer at private sale, for a few days, 100x200 feet of ground to a paved alley, and improvements, situated on the west side of Seventh street just south of Walnut. The improvements consist of a good three-story brick dwelling, 10 rooms, halls, pantries, closets, and porch, gas and water, all in good order; also brick stable, carriage-house, servants'-house, coal-house, and large under-ground brick ice-house. On the north and west sides there is 100 feet of alley, and the ground is elevated, and it is one of the most valuable property now offering in the central part of the city. The dwelling now on the lot occupies the center, leaving room for a good house each side, with from 30 to 33⅓ feet of ground each, or, by taking down the building now on the place, five good houses might be erected upon a first-class plan, having a frontage of 20 feet, and containing 7 rooms each; beside closets, hot and cold water, bath-room, and gas, in fact all the modern improvements. These houses could be built for $3,000 each, perhaps less, and would readily rent at $600 to first-class tenants. The price of this property is $15,000, $3,000 cash, balance 1, 2, 3, and 4 years. The rent of five such houses as mentioned above would pay the deferred payments in three years. If this property is not sold within ten days from this date at the low price offered, it will then be for rent. MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., No. 60 Jefferson st. a6 d6

FOR SALE OR RENT — DWELLING — My dwelling-house on Jefferson street, three doors below Twelfth, south side. THO. W. RILEY. a8dtf

FOR SALE—STOCK AND FIXTURES—Of a wholesale liquor store, with a fine location—one of the best in the city—with a good and lucrative trade. Address "Merchant," City P. O. a4 dtf

FOR SALE—All kinds of gold and silver watches, also oreide and white metal watches, gold chains, rings, &c., all of which I will sell at one-half the regular price. Exchange and Loan Office, JUL. WELLMAN, 134 Third street, between Jefferson and Green. a1 dtf

FOR SALE—SPLENDID RESIDENCE—On the north side of Walnut street, second house above Floyd; lot 114 feet front by 163 feet deep to an alley. A business house or a small dwelling, centrally and eligibly located, will be taken in part payment. Terms easy. For further particulars, call on OSBORNE & McATEER, north Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth, or A. HARRIS, 164 Fifth street. mh30 dtf

FOR SALE—BUILDING LOT—That choice building lot on the south side of Chestnut, between Brook and Floyd, 80x220 feet. It will be divided into two lots of 40 feet each if desired. If not sold by the 15th of April, it will be offered at public auction on that day. Apply to PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON, 150 Main st. mh28 dtf

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME RESIDENCE—On the west side of Sixth street, between Chestnut and Broadway, containing ten rooms, bath-room, and attic, with stable, servants' rooms, and wash-house. Lot 60 by 200 feet. Apply to PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON, No. 150 Main st. mh1 dtf

FOR SALE—A LOT—On the northwest corner of Fifteenth and Walnut, 60 feet front by 125 deep. Apply to G. W. ANDERSON. fe28 dtf

FOR SALE—CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS—Of the latest improvements; steam engines, shafting and pulleys. Strict attention paid to distillery work. Parties wishing to purchase will find it to their advantage to call at the Fulton Foundry and Machine Works, southeast corner of Floyd and Main streets, where they can get a complete outfit. JOHN E. KEYT. ja13 d3m

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Several young men can get boarding for $5 per week at 285 Second st. mh1 d3m

BOARDING—$4.50—A few gentlemen can get good board at No. 155 Seventh street, at $4.50 per week. mh1 d1m

BOARDING—A gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a fine large front room, with good board, in a private family. Apply at 100 Chestnut street, between Third and Fourth streets. 1y9 deodtf

BOARDING — PRIVATE BOARDING — The large, well-arranged late residence of Mr. C. Duvall, corner of Third and Walnut streets, having been refitted and furnished throughout with new furniture, a limited number of families and day boarders can now be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board. This is one of the best localities, for convenience to business, churches, &c., in the city. mh31 deodtf

BOARDING—LUCAS' RESTAURANT, in Central Market, Louisville, Ky., the best cheap boarding-house in the city. Board per week $5, or 7 tickets for $1—good for any meal. Meal hours: breakfast, 6 to 9; dinner, 12 to 3; supper, 5½ to 8. Saloon is stocked with the finest liquors in the city. de9 dtf

BOARDING—With or without rooms, southeast corner Third and Green streets, opposite Postoffice. L. STRAUS, Agent. oc18dtf

W. H. PASSMORE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS AND
Commission Merchants,
157 Main Street,
Bet. Fourth & Fifth, LOUISVILLE, KY.

WE take pleasure in being able to announce to the citizens of Louisville that we have taken the above house, formerly occupied by Mitchell, Clements & Co., in connection with our establishment at Memphis, Tenn., for the purpose of carrying on the auction and Commission business, and are prepared to attend to all sales intrusted to our care.

With years of experience in every branch of the Auction business, unsurpassed facilities for displaying goods of every description, and ample means for advancing on consignments, we respectfully solicit the patronage of the public.

☞ Particular attention given to the sale of Real Estate and Personal Property, at private residences or business houses, in city or country.

W. H. PASSMORE & CO., Auct'rs.
mch28dtf No. 157 Main street.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A No. 1 DRUG STORE—Apply at N. W. corner Second and Market. J. M. KRIM. a11 d10

FOR RENT—ROOM—A nicely furnished room, without board. Apply at No. 78 Jefferson street, between Second and Third. a11 d6*

FOR RENT—DWELLING—A two-story brick dwelling-house on the west side of Tenth street, between Grayson and Walnut, No. 142. Inquire at the premises of H. C. W. HUFFMAN. a11 d3*

FOR RENT—HOUSE—On Walnut, between Jackson and Hancock, a two-story house, newly repaired, with 5 rooms and a small one; gas throughout. Large yard and grape arbor, fruit trees, and good cistern and cellar. Reference required. Apply at 216 Walnut, between Jackson and Hancock. a11 d6

FOR RENT — ROOMS — Two handsomely furnished sleeping rooms, suitable for gentlemen, at 141 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth. a11 d3

FOR RENT—COUNTRY SEAT—Near Beard's Station, on the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad, 60 acres of land, well stocked with all kinds of choice fruit; Gothic cottage of 6 rooms, &c.; all necessary out-buildings on the premises. Will be rented low to a responsible party. Apply to MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., 60 West Jefferson st. a11 d3

FOR RENT—ROOMS—Two handsome rooms, furnished or unfurnished, can be obtained in a central location. Apply at this office. a10 d3*

FOR RENT—TWO FINE FRONT ROOMS—On first floor, over Central Market, recently occupied by Louisville Library Association. Apply to J. M. BOGGS, Superintendent. a9 d6

FOR RENT—A GROCERY STAND—With the fixtures complete, with the stock of groceries now on hand for sale. Inquire at No. 402, corner of Eighth and Lexington streets. a8 d4*

FOR RENT—DAIRY FARM—AND COWS AND FIXTURES FOR SALE—I will lease for a term of years my dairy farm and sell the cattle and all that pertains to a well arranged dairy. The buildings are new and of the most approved and convenient around the city. I have a fine trade of excellent customers. Call and see me, 2½ miles on West Broadway, Louisville, Ky. NEWTON H. GAAR. mh16 deod1m

FOR RENT—STORE-ROOM—That large store-room, just vacated by a book store, No. 135 Jefferson street, near Fourth. Immediate possession given. Inquire at KENTUCKY EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, corner Fourth and Jefferson sts. MILLER & CO., Agents. a3 d5*

FOR RENT—STORE NO. 158—With dwelling above, on Fourth street, in Parr Block. Apply to D. G. PARR, 162 Fourth street. a1 dtf

FOR RENT—DESK ROOM—Corner Sixth and Main, over Northern Bank of Kentucky. Apply to RYAN, CARPENTER & CO. a9 d6

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A two-story brick house on Magazine, between Seventh and Eighth sts. Possession given 17th April. Apply to E. FULLER, No. 255 Eighth street. mh24 dtf

FOR RENT—BUSINESS HOUSE—No. 8 Third street. Apply at No. 48 Bullitt street, at Pilot's Association. A. J. HARRINGTON, Secy. mh2 dtf

FOR SALE---COUNTRY.

FOR SALE—A GARDEN FARM—Good, rich land, situated on the Ohio river, above Louisville; neat cottage with 4 large rooms, hall, and porch, elegant stable, good ice-house, fruit, shrubbery, and a good country store. Will sell cheap for cash, give long time, or exchange for city property. Apply soon to GRESHAM, ESSINGTON & CO., 74 West Main, near Third street. a11 deod6*

FOR SALE—CHIMBORAZO—My fruit farm, of 24 acres, in Pewee Valley, at Beard's Station, on the Louisville, Cincinnati, and Lexington Railroad, 17½ miles from Louisville, and three hours ride from Cincinnati, situated on a ridge of land 500 feet higher than the city, where fruit never fails. The trees are all in full bearing and of the most choice varieties of every description. Good garden, containing every variety of small fruits; also grapes, asparagus, and vegetables. Comfortable cottage house of 5 rooms, pantries, besides 2 detached cottages, cellar, servants' rooms, ice-house, and all requisite out-buildings; 2 excellent springs of freestone water, 2 fish-ponds, superior stone-quarry, &c. Neighborhood healthy and unexceptionable. Apply to me, on the premises, SAM'L HYMAN, or MORRIS, SOUTHWICK, & CO. a11 d2awim We&Su

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL LITTLE HOMESTEAD—STONIE BROOKE—In Pewee Valley, at Beard's Station, on the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroad, 17½ miles by railroad, or 14 by turnpike, to the city. The improvements consist of a handsome cottage of 8 rooms (neatly papered), kitchen, servants' room, garden, lawn, wood land, 3 fine bearing orchards of superior fruit, stone quarry of fine building rock, &c. all well fenced, and will be sold on easy terms, with 10 acres of land, or more if desired. Apply to SAMUEL HYMAN, at Beard's Station, or MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO. a11 d2awim-W&Su

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE—And 116 Acres of Land ¼-mile from Pewee Valley Station, on the L. & F. R. R., and 15¾ miles from Louisville, on the Ballardsville pike. Improvements are a good double modern style Frame Cottage—seven rooms and kitchen, good double cottage for servants, excellent barn and carriage-house and other out-buildings. The place is tastefully ornamented, and abounds in fruit of all kind adapted to this climate. Land is mostly in grass, with 30 acres woods pasture. It is a fine stock or fruit farm, embraces several fine building sites, convenient to never-failing springs of water, and high rolling ground.

Change in my business induces me to offer the above property at a bargain. Terms will be made easy. For further information apply to me on the premises, or to Messrs. Morris & Southwick, Louisville, Ky. WM. MOSES. Pewee Valley, Ky. ap15deod1m

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE LOT—With a front of 100 feet by a depth of 105 feet, on the east side of Shelby street, between Green and Jefferson sts. The improvements consist of a large three-story brick building with metal roof; has a floored, dry cellar under the whole building; stone foundation, and is built in the most substantial manner, with brick smoke-stack, engine and boiler rooms attached. Also, one upright engine, one large boiler and heater, with all necessary piping and shafting, and all in complete order. The owner of the above property wishes to change his business, and offers a bargain. For terms and full particulars inquire of MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO., Real Estate Agents, in this city. mh16 deod1m

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEATS—I have for sale some eligible sites for country homes on south side of Louisville & Lexington Railroad, near to and east of Lagrange, Ky., opposite the Cincinnati Junction. Now is the time for men of small means to secure good homes at fair price and on favorable terms. This is destined to become a place of importance in a short time, as the new railroad will soon be completed to Cincinnati. Apply to me, at Lagrange, Ky. J. H. BARKLEY. a2 d1m

FOR SALE—A FARM of 78 acres, near Beard's Station, for sale on a credit of 6, 12, and 18 months. Will sell same for $25 per acre. For particulars apply to J. H. BEARD, Beard's Station. j30 dtf

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

STRAYED OR STOLEN—COW—On the 27th of March, a roan cow with white star in forehead. A liberal reward will be paid for her delivery to S. ROTHCHILD, Sixth street, between Broadway and York, No. 340. a10 d2*

LOST.

LOST—SLEEVE-BUTTON—On the 9th inst., garnet cluster sleeve button, between Eighth and Twelfth, on Broadway. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning same to PRATHER, SMITH & CO., Main street, between Seventh and Eighth, Louisville, Ky.

STRAYED—FOX-TERRIER BITCH—FIFTEEN DOLLARS REWARD—From my residence, in Butchertown, on Monday evening, April 5th, a yellow fox-terrier bitch; said bitch is yellow, with black muzzle, a small white patch on breast, and has ears cropped; will weigh about 8 pounds. When strayed she had on a brass-mounted collar. Any one delivering to me the said bitch will be liberally rewarded. H. J. SMITH, Central Market, or Butchertown. a9 d3*

WALKER'S
Tonic Bitters
WILL CURE
Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Indigestion, Chills and Fever, Typhoid Fever, Bilious Fever, Torpid Liver, Neuralgia, Sick and Nervous Headaches, and Similar Diseases.

For Consumption, Chronic Coughs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, and Debility from any Disease, it is a safe agreeable and reliable tonic. In all Kidney and Bladder troubles it will be found beneficial

My famous Bitters, 'tis confessed
In all the country are the best;
They have no rival far or near,
In all our spacious hemisphere.
I'm sure there fortunate concoctor
Has saved more lives than any doctor;
So keep them, friends, a prized deposit,
To stand at all times in your closet.

VOLUNTARY EVIDENCE as to their merit, after two years' trial, from well-known ladies and gentlemen, selected out of many received:

From Mrs. Miller Stewart.
VICKSBURG, MISS., March 15, 1868.
W. H. WALKER, ESQ.:
DEAR SIR—I have used your Tonic Bitters for the past two years, and have been much benefitted thereby. I confidently recommend them to persons suffering from Dyspepsia and General Debility.
Very truly yours,
MRS. MILLER STEWART.

From J. F. Cox, Esq.
HODGENVILLE, LARUE COUNTY, KY., March 22, 1868.
W. H. WALKER, ESQ.:
DEAR SIR—For one year previous to my meeting you at Grayson Springs last August, I had been subject to Fever and Ague Chills, and at your suggestion I used your Tonic Bitters freely before my chill day, and I have not had a chill since, and have enjoyed uninterrupted good health.
Your friend, &c., J. F. COX.

From Mrs. A. M. Meeker.
ATLANTA, GA., January, 1868.
W. H. WALKER, ESQ.:
DEAR SIR—I hereby certify that I have used Walker's Tonic Bitters, and as a tonic they can not be surpassed. I recommend my Southern friends to use them; they will invigorate and give new life.
Respectfully, &c.,
MRS. A. M. MEEKER.

LOUISVILLE, March 28, 1868.
W. H. WALKER, ESQ.:
DEAR SIR—We have used your Tonic Bitters with great satisfaction, and can recommend them for their great medicinal qualities, and also as an agreeable invigorating beverage and superior tonic.
C. Chamberlin, E. L. Hudman,
Venc P. Armstrong, A. J. Mitchell,
Miller Stewart, C. J. Walton,
James Kennedy, J. B. Walker,
Wm. Gay, J. M. Duncan,
Philip Speed, C. N. Warren,
E. L. Post, Thomas Steele,
E. H. Crump, O. A. Johnson,
Geo. D. Prentice, Isham Henderson,
Wm. E. Hughes.

WALKER'S TONIC BITTERS are known to the Faculty, and are not a PATENT medicine, and are indorsed by eminent Physicians, Ministers, and others.
W. H. WALKER, Sole Proprietor,
Louisville, Ky.

WALKER'S
COCKTAIL BITTERS
Are unsurpassed for making all kinds of
COCKTAIL AND FLAVORING DRINKS
W. H. WALKER & CO.,
Wholesale Wine and Liquor Dealers,
No. 25 Main street, Louisville, Ky.
☞ For sale by all dealers everywhere. ap19 d1y

BUY THE BEST
XXX W. Va.
COAL PURE
OIL LUB'G
OILS
From the Refiner's Agency, 39 & 41 Fourth street
mh14 dtf DUMESNIL & CO.

W. H. WALKER & CO.,
UNITED STATES BONDED WAREHOUSE.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Kentucky Whiskies,
IMPORTERS OF
Wines, Brandies, &c.
Proprietors of Walker's Tonic Bitters,
No. 25 MAIN STREET, between First and Second
mr7 d1m LOUISVILLE, KY.

AUCTION SALES.

FUTURE SALES.

BY PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON.

Handsome Residence and Vacant Lots
AT AUCTION.

ON TUESDAY AFTERNOON, April 20, at 4 o'clock, on the premises, we will sell a splendid family residence, belonging to the estate of the late
ANDREW BUCHANAN,
situated on the northwest corner of Tenth and Magazine. The house contains a large hall in the center; on the right side of said hall is a parlor 40x17½; on the left are two rooms 19x17½; on the second floor are four handsome chambers, and, above these, four large attic rooms; at the rear of the main building are two wings, containing four rooms each, pantries, storerooms, &c.; gas all through the house. The house is so arranged that, at a small expense, it can be made into two houses. The lot fronts 200 feet on Tenth street, and extends back the same width 420 feet to Eleventh street, and embraces half a square. The house will be sold with as much ground as may be desired; the remainder of the ground will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Terms easy and made known at sale. Parties wishing further particulars or desiring to examine the premises previous to the day of sale will please call on us.

PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON,
ap11 dts 150 Main street.

BY KUTZLEB & LAMPTON,

79 Jefferson st., bet. Second and Third.
Broadway Lot 60 by 160 Feet
AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY EVENING, April 15, 1869, at 4 o'clock, we will sell, on the premises, to the highest bidder, a desirable building lot of 60 feet front by 160 feet in depth to a 15-foot alley, on Broadway, between Preston and Jackson streets. Sale positive.

Terms made known at sale.
KUTZLEB & LAMPTON,
a11 Real Estate Agents and Auctioneers.

BY MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.

Fifth-street Dwelling-house and a Lot of Household and Kitchen Furniture
AT AUCTION
ON THE PREMISES.

THURSDAY, April 15, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M., that well-located dwelling, No. 372 Fifth street, between Broadway and York. Lot 30 feet front by 208 deep to an alley. The house contains 6 rooms, kitchen, &c. All necessary out-buildings on the lot. Immediately after the house is sold, we will sell all of the household and kitchen furniture, consisting in part of parlor, dining-room, and kitchen furniture; chamber sets, 7-octave piano, Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine.

Terms of Sale—On the house, one-third cash, balance 1 and 2 years, with interest and lien, and on the furniture cash.

MORRIS, SOUTHWICK & CO.,
a11 Auctioneers.

BY PEARSON, MEDDIS, & FERGUSON.

First-street Residence and Household Furniture
AT AUCTION.

ON THURSDAY, April 15, at 10 o'clock, on the premises, we will sell the house on the west side of First street, between Walnut and Chestnut, No. 232, at present occupied by General Whipple. The house contains 9 rooms, bath-room, &c., water and gas. Good stable and carriage-house. Lot 30x200. This property is well located, and offers first-rate inducements to those want a cheap and comfortable home. After selling the house, we will sell the household furniture, consisting in part of rosewood parlor furniture and piano, and a complete assortment of bed-room, dining-room, and kitchen furniture, carpets, &c.; large ice-chest, 4 portable linen closets, and a general assortment of house-furnishing goods.

PEARSON, MEDDIS, & FERGUSON,
a11 Auctioneers.

BY C. C. W. ALFRIEND.

Auction Sale of Real Estate.

FOUR valuable Lots on northwest corner of Main and Eighth streets, 26¼ by 184 feet each, will be sold at public sale on SATURDAY, the 17th day of April, 1869, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Terms made known on the day of sale. a11 d6

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.,

No. 233 Main street.

50 Pieces Assorted Lusters and Alpacas, 100 Pieces Jeans, 25 Pieces Ass'd Table Linen, 200 Dozen Ass'd Towels and Handkerchiefs, 200 Lots Hosiery and White Goods, 51 Lots Traveling Bags, also 300 Lots Super Clothing, also 250 Lots Fine Clothing (stock goods),

TUESDAY MORNING, April 13, at 10 o'clock, at auction-rooms, we will sell the above goods.
a11 S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

No. 233 Main street.

Fresh Lot of Spring Goods, just received by People's Dispatch; 500 Cases and Cartoons Boots, Shoes, and Brogans, consisting in part of Women's Lasting Polish Balmorals, Men's Brogans, Balmorals, Calf Boots, &c.; also, will be sold on account of Neil McGlinchy, to pay charges and advances, 26 Cases Custom-made Boots and Balmorals.

WE will sell as above WEDNESDAY, April 14, at 10 o'clock, at auction-rooms.
a11 S. G. HENRY & CO., Auctioneers.

THREE DAYS' AUCTION SALES BY THOS. ANDERSON & CO.

ON TUESDAY, April 13, at 10 A. M., will be sold an assortment of boots, shoes, and brogans, and several invoices of men's, boys', and children's soft fur, wool, and cassimere hats.

ON WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, April 14 and 15, at 9½ o'clock A. M. each day, will be sold a large stock of dry goods, clothing, and hats, consisting in part of linens, jeans, cloths, cassimeres, cottonades, clockings, prints, alpacas, silk, linen, and cotton handkerchiefs, in great variety; quilts, hosiery, threads, suspenders, dress goods, and a general assortment of small wares.

The clothing will be sold at 12 M. each day.
Terms cash.
a11 T. ANDERSON & CO., Auctioneers.

BY S. T. MOORE & CO.,

127 N.W. corner Main and Fourth streets.
Groceries and Glassware,
AT AUCTION.

TUESDAY MORNING, April 13, at 10 o'clock, we will sell 10 barrels sorghum, 80 bbls salt, 10 barrels pickles, tobacco, common and fancy soaps, teas, blueing, spices, catsup, and an assortment of glass and wooden ware, umbrellas, plated ware, &c.

Terms cash.
a11 S. T. MOORE & CO., Auctioneers.

BY PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON.

AT AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY, April 14, at 10 o'clock, we will sell at a private residence, on the north side of Chestnut, between Preston and Jackson, two doors from Preston, an elegant and complete assortment of household furniture, embracing 2 handsome sets of rosewood and 2 sets of beautiful mahogany chamber furniture, over 400 yards of English Brussels carpets, splendid dining-room furniture and table ware; in fact everything necessary to the furnishing of a first-class residence, from kitchen to attic.

PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON,
a11 dtd Auctioneers.

BY C. C. SPENCER.

Furniture, Carpets, Dining-room and Kitchen Ware of a Family Removing from the City
AT AUCTION.

ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, April 14, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, at the dwelling over the Bank of Kentucky, Main street, between Second and Third, the entire furniture therein contained, consisting in part of carpets, bedsteads, wardrobes, bureaus, washstands, oil-cloth, china and glassware, one very fine marble-top mirror-back sideboard, extension table, cook range with hot water attachment, kitchen utensils, and all other articles necessary to the complete furnishing of a large dwelling. Sale peremptory, as the owner is removing from the city.

Terms cash.
a10 C. C. SPENCER, Auctioneer.

BY HAYES & McNETT.

Administrator's Sale of Two Fine Houses and Lots on Lafayette street, near Preston,
AT AUCTION.

ON FRIDAY EVENING, April 16, at 3 o'clock, on the premises, we will sell, without reserve, the property of the late Mary Boyer, consisting of one fine two-story brick house containing 22 rooms, gas throughout, halls up stairs and down, cistern, hydrant, &c. Lot 32½ feet by 142 feet to an alley. Also one two-story brick house next door to the above, containing 8 rooms, kitchen, hall, cellar, gas in every room, hydrant, &c. Lot 26½ feet by 142½ feet to an alley. The above houses are renting for $1,300 and $600 respectively.

Terms for the large house—One-third cash; balance 6, 12, and 18 months.

Terms for small house—One-half cash; balance 6 and 12 months, with interest and lien.

a7 HAYES & McNETT, Auctioneers.

GLEN ECHO MILLS
GERMANTOWN, PHILA.
McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS,
AND
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
CARPETINGS,
Oil-Cloths,
AND
MATTINGS.
WAREHOUSE
509 Chestnut street, opposite Independence Hall,
PHILADELPHIA.
fe21 eod3m

Wall Paper!
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
—BY—
J. V. Escott & Son
Novelties in French Papers,
Novelties in English Papers,
Novelties in American Papers,
Novelties in Decorations.
SAMPLES SENT WHEN REQUESTED.
68 Main St., Louisville, Ky.
mh19 deod1m

PRINTING OFFICE AND MATERIALS FOR SALE.

THE ANZEIGER OFFICE, about to remove to its new office on Green street, between Third and Fourth (former Journal office), offers its whole fixtures—

Counting-room with all contents;
Hoe's Single-cylinder Press, as good as new;
A splendid Engine, Boiler, &c.;

For sale at low prices. The whole would make an excellent stand for an enterprising newspaper man in business or about starting into business.

Apply at once to GEO. P. DOERN.
m20 dtf Anzeiger office.

CARRIAGES.

A FINE assortment of light rockaways, open and top buggies, &c., on hand, for sale low, at W. F. SPYBEY'S Carriage Factory, Jefferson street, between Sixth and Seventh, Louisville, Ky. Repairing done at low rates. All work warranted.
mch28d1m&w1

WASHINGTON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP,
John B. Davies,

MANUFACTURER of Marine, Land, and Portable Steam Engines, Grist and Saw Mill Machinery, Tobacco, Cotton, and Hay Presses and Screws, Boiler Sheet Iron, Brass and Copper Work of all descriptions, Wrought Iron Pipe and Steam Fittings, Steam and Water Gauges, Whistles, &c.,
Corner Main and Ninth Sts., Louisville, Ky.
je6 deodtf

PUBLIC SALES.

Public Sale of Medical Books, Drugs, Hospital Stores, Surgical and Dental Instruments.

ASSISTANT MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C. April 12th, 1869.

WILL be sold at public auction, in this city on WEDNESDAY, APRIL 21st, at Judiciary Square, Depot E street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, at 10 A. M., a large quantity of Hospital property, no longer required for the use of the service, among which will be found Woods' Practice, 20 copies; Powers' Anatomy, 286 copies; Hammond's Hygiene, 280 copies; Dispensatory, 330 copies; Erichson's Surgery, 118 copies; Wilson's Anatomy, 95 copies; Woodward's Manual, 300 copies; Smith's Surgical Operations, 100 copies; Thompson's Conspectus, Longmore on Gun-shot Wounds, Guthrie's Surgery, and other valuable works.

Sulphate of Cinchona, 14,000 ounces; Fluid Extract of Veratris, 11,000; Carbonate of Zinc, 1,500 ounces; Powdered Cubebs, 2,000 pounds, and a large variety of other medicines.

Desiccated Egg, 8,000 pounds; Prescription Scales, Teeth Extracting Sets, Scarificators, Bullet Forceps, Spring Lancets, Trephining Cases, Exsecting Cases, Field Cases, &c.

Many of the above articles are of the first quality, and the attention of physicians and druggists is called to them. Catalogues had upon application.

Terms cash. Purchases to be removed in five days.
CHAS. SUTHERLAND,
ap12 d6 Asst. Med. Purveyor, Bvt. Col. U. S. A.

Marshal's Sale.

Irene Smith against J. A. McHattan } In Chancery, No. 18,353.
Commercial Bank of Ky. against J. A. McHattan } In Chancery (two cases), Nos. 18,356 and 16,440.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will

ON MONDAY, APRIL 12, 1869,

about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 6 and 12 months, so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the decree herein of the property in pleadings mentioned, viz:

A tract of land in Jefferson county, Ky., on the Oakland Plankroad, beginning at John Churchill's corner; thence with said road S. 86¾ W. 75 5-10 poles; thence S. 33¾ E. 53 75-100 poles to George Lee's corner; thence north 41 deg. 40 min. E. 72 2-10 poles to John Churchill's corner; thence N. 33¾ W. 61.4 poles to the beginning, containing 24½ acres, being the same allotted to defendant McHattan in suits 16,440 and 18,356 in this Court.

Also, at the same time and place, on a credit of 3 months, so much of the above described land and said McHattan's undivided interest of one-half of a piece of land 30 feet wide, commencing at George Lee's northeast corner, running thence north 33¾ west 54.7 poles with Churchill's eastern line; thence N. 88¾ W. 11 poles to the middle of the Oakland Plankroad, as may be necessary to satisfy two executions Nos. 5,256 and 5,606, which issued from the office of the Clerk of the Louisville Chancery Court, in favor of the Commercial Bank of Kentucky vs. J. A. McHattan in cases Nos. 16,440 and 18,356 and execution No. 5,660, which issued from the above named office in favor of Irene Smith vs. J. A. McHattan, in case 18,353 in the above Court, which executions were levied on the above described land to satisfy the debts, interests, and costs in said cases.

The purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY,
C. B. SHEPHERD,
a7 dtd Deputies.

Marshal's Sale.

August Sense, against F. R. Zierfuss, } In Chancery, No. 21,573.

BY virtue of a decree of the Louisville Chancery Court, rendered in the above cause, the undersigned, or one of us, will,

ON MONDAY, APRIL 12, 1869,

about the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the court-house door, in the city of Louisville, on a credit of 4 months, the leasehold on the property known as the Louisville Garden (formerly the Elm Tree Garden), lying in said city, at the foot of Bridge street, containing 6 acres. Said lease expires on the 12th of August, 1870. Also, the following property, to-wit: the tenpin alley, with the pins, balls, and fixtures.

The purchaser will be required to give bond, with approved security, bearing interest from date until paid, and a lien will be retained as additional security.

F. C. WELMAN,
Marshal Louisville Chancery Court.
L. P. WETHERBY, C. B. SHEPHERD, } Depts.
a7 d5

Sheriff's Sale.

Ripy, Hackett & Co. & others vs. Geo. Schlieder. } Jefferson Common Pleas Court.

I WILL expose at public sale on FRIDAY, APRIL 16, at the place known as Spring Garden, on a credit of 3 months, the interest of Geo. Schlieder in a frame shed formerly used as a ten-pin alley, levied on as the property of Geo. Schlieder to satisfy execution from the Jefferson Common Pleas Court in the name of Ripy, Hackett & Co. and others against Geo. Schlieder.

S. S. HITE, D. S. for
a6 J. W. DAVIS, S. J. C.

Sheriff's Sale.

T. Jack Conn & others, plffs vs. S. S. Bush, def. } Jefferson Court Common Pleas.

I WILL expose at public sale, at the Wharton auction-house, in Louisville, on

FRIDAY, APRIL 16, 1869,

on a credit of 3 months, 2 book-cases, a lot of law books, 1 office desk, 1 letter press and table, 1 office table, 1 office carpet, levied on as the property of S. S. Bush, to satisfy executions in the name of T. Jack Conn and others, issued from said Court against said Bush.

Sale between 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M.
S. S. HITE, D. S., for
a6 J. M. MARTIN, S. J. C.

Suburban Residence Near the Fair Grounds for Sale.

ON MONDAY, April 19, 1869, I will sell at marshal's sale the place on which I now reside, situated on the Shelby pike, 1 mile from the city limits, containing 22¼ acres of land. The place is very accessible to the city, being only 3 minutes' walk to the fair grounds, with 6 daily trains, 20 minutes' walk to the street cars, and 30 minutes' drive to the Court-house.
a4 d4 ORMSBY GRAY.

United States Marshal's Sale.

BY virtue of vendi exponas Nos. 914, 915, 916, 981, 982, 1,102, and 1,260, issued from the Clerk's office of the United States District and Circuit Court, for the Kentucky District at Louisville, the undersigned, or one of us, will on the 13th day of April, 1869, offer for sale at public auction (by sample), at the United States Marshal's office, third floor custom-house, the following articles, to-wit:

37 bbls distilled spirits,
19 bbls whisky,
26 caddies manufactured tobacco,
6¼ drums manufactured tobacco,

Condemned and ordered to be sold by said court.
W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. Marshal.
GEORGE N. JACKSON, Deputy.
Terms cash.
Sale at 10½ o'clock, A. M. mar27 dts

Patent Vault Cleaner
MYERS & CO.,
Office 71 Third street,
Orders solicited. LOUISVILLE, KY.
mh27 dtf

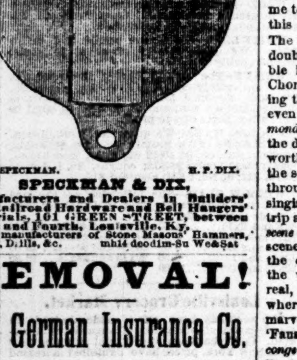
Notice—Removal.
DR. E. D. FOREE
HAS changed his residence to the northwest corner of Third and Breckinridge streets
Office as before, Third street, opposite Postoffice.
mh19 d1m

J. B. DEEN
WILL repair all kinds of furniture, spring mattresses, &c., at his furniture store, southwest corner Twelfth and Market streets, Nos. 464 and 466. Will also pay the highest cash price for all kinds of second-hand household goods. Will exchange new for old. Keeps constantly on hand a full supply. Call and see him before you buy or sell.
mch28d2aw1mSu&W

PHÆTON.

THIS thoroughbred horse imported by Mr. Ten Broeck, will stand at Hurstbourne 8 miles from Louisville, on Lexington pike. Phæton, foaled in 1865, by King Tom; he by Harkaway, out of Pocahontas (the dam of Stockwell); dam Merry Sunshine, by Storm; her dam by Falstaff, out of sister to Pompey, by Emilius, out of Variation, &c. Phæton is a dark bay, 16 hands high, and of great quality. Subscription fifty dollars for the season. Good pasturage and grain, if desired, at the usual charges. All expenses to be paid before the mare is taken away. Address JOHN BLUFF, stud groom, Drawer 161 Louisville P. O., Ky. mh14 Su8

EAGLE LOCK WORKS.



H. P. SPECKMAN. H. P. DIX.
SPECKMAN & DIX,
Manufacturers and Dealers in Builders' and Railroad Hardware and Bell Hangers' Materials, 101 GREEN STREET, between Third and Fourth, Louisville, Ky.
Also manufacturers of Stone Masons' Hammers, Chisels, Drills, &c. mh14 deod1m-Su We&Sat

REMOVAL!
The German Insurance Co.
Has removed into its new bank building,
On the North Side of Market Street,
Between Second and Third,
J. J. FISCHER, Secy.
m7 d1m

PIANOS!!
FROM Steinway, Chickering, Gabler, and Kurtzmann, just received. Low prices.
D. P. FAULDS, 70 Main st.
ORGANS, GUITARS AND OTHER MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
THE finest at very low prices wholesale or retail.
D. P. FAULDS, 70 Main st.,
mh4 dtf Between Second and Third.

TO MY OLD FRIENDS & CUSTOMERS.

I BEG to inform the public that I have permanently returned to Louisville, where I shall hereafter reside and continue, as in former years, to wait personally on my old customers. Having manufactured a new and complete stock of
CLOTHING!
And purchased a varied and elegant stock of
Gent's Furnishing Goods,
And fresh and beautiful styles of
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS
For MERCHANT TAILORING, I shall be prepared to suit all who may favor me with a call, and at PRICES that will be sure to give satisfaction.
MARK STRAUS,
Corner Market and First sts., Louisville.
mh19 deod6&weow3m

COAL.

HAVING formed a copartnership with J. D. JOHNSON, of Pittsburg, Pa., for the purpose of transacting a wholesale and retail business in Coal, under the style of JAMES O'CONNER, BRO. & CO., we are now prepared to furnish, by the barge load or in any quantities, delivered, the best Youghiogheny Coal (for general use), Pomeroy (for cooking), and Cannel Coal (for parlor use), very low for cash.

We ask our patrons, manufacturers, and the public in want of Coal to call and see us at the old stand of Olmstead & O'Connor.

OFFICES—96 Third street; Brook street, between Market and Jefferson.
JAMES O'CONNOR,
JOHN O'CONNOR,
J. D. JOHNSON.
fe17 d3m

Courier-Journal.

SUNDAY AND MONDAY, APRIL 11 AND 12.

ROUND-ABOUT

I.

Our Prince.

Prince Louis of Bourbon has arrived in Washington with his newly-acquired bride, and registered himself at the National Hotel. He is not a very imposing specimen of royalty, being of rather diminutive stature, slim build, and beardless, inexperienced face. He might be about twenty years of age, and his wife, who is a beautiful blonde, might probably be several years his junior. He writes a neat hand, and talks very intelligently. After settling down in his quarters at the hotel he wrote a note to Charles Sumner, stating the fact of his arrival and the desire he felt to visit the prominent places in Washington, to which the Senator responded by saying that it would afford him much pleasure indeed to furnish all the assistance possible to accommodate him in that respect and render his visit here agreeable. The Prince, if he chooses, can make himself the greatest lion of the season with the sensation-loving folks of the capital.

II.

Paper Coffins.

To be buried with Christian burial and under the green earth in honest wood is a palliative feature in the death question, but this is all to be changed. To the various paper productions of this paper age—paper collars, paper shirts, and even paper waistcoats, bonnets and hats—must now be added paper coffins. M. Szerelmey, their inventor, seems to have a belief in the universal adaptability of paper to all the needs of civilized life. He undertakes to coat ships with it, and make them impervious to shot; he employs it in the manufacture or construction of rocket cases, powder canisters, railway carriages, drain pipes, and party walls. He claims it is at once lighter, stronger, harder, cheaper than any other material hitherto in use for these purposes, not excepting iron, and steel and stone. His object in introducing it in the manufacture of coffins is to obtain what so many people rather consider a desideratum—a perfectly air-tight, water-proof, and damp-defying shell, which nothing from without can penetrate, and nothing from within can escape. The Zopissa paper coffin, in which these conditions are said to be fulfilled, is a solid-looking structure, very much resembling, in build and thickness, the ancient mummy cases preserved in the British Museum.

III.

Pitch.

This is the great question in the musical world of England. A writer to the Musical World gives this gossip about the way great singers change the keys of their songs: "No one since Malibran has sung the *finale* of *Sonnambula*, and no one since Rubini the tenor music of the *Sonnambula, Roberto Devereux, I Puritani*, &c., in the original keys; and on the other hand, that singers like Madame Gassier and Madame Bosio, the pitch notwithstanding, would frequently transpose their airs into higher keys; that Madame Grisi almost invariably sang the *cabaletta* in 'Casta Diva,' the great airs of Donna Anna, &c., lower than they are written; that Rubini as invariably sang 'Adelaida' in C, instead of B flat; that Madame Caradori Allen wished Mendelsshon to transpose the air, 'Hear ye Israel' from B to A, inasmuch as it would have entirely destroyed the connection of this piece with the chorus into which it merges ('Be not afraid'); he warmly declined; and, not to mention other instances, that Mr. Sims Reeves himself had on more than one occasion, pitch notwithstanding, sang Beethoven's 'Liederkreis' at the Monday Popular Concerts in E, instead of E flat. In truth, the transpositions of singers—and really Bellini, Donizetti, &c., would have been surprised, if not indignant, at the various transpositions, high or low as it may happen, which for years have been made, unmade and remade in their operas—form no argument, depending as they do, in the majority of cases, upon circumstances and conditions so capricious that to apply them theoretically is impossible."

IV.

A Big Business.

Ullman, the great concert and opera impresario, recently addressed the following curious circular to his friends: "After reading Rossini's posthumous mass, I bought the right of performing it in Italy. Believe me, it is the greatest and most perfect work Rossini has ever written. It is certainly by far more beautiful and grand than his 'Stabat Mater.' I do not write you this for the purpose of puffing the work. I have engaged star cantatrices and singers, and shall give the mass in the large cities of Italy with an orchestra of one hundred performers, and a choir of two hundred; in the second-rate cities, with sixty musicians and sixty choristers; and in small towns, with thirty musicians and thirty choristers. The latter will always accompany me as the neucleus of my troupe; moreover, I shall take with me four reserve singers, in case one or the other of the stars should be taken sick. I shall give every month twenty-six performances, six in the large cities, four in the second class cities, and sixteen in the smaller towns. My monthly expenses will be about 70,000 francs; but the enterprise is safer and better than the Patti concerts, the frequent indisposition of the Patti involving me in heavy losses. In one week I lost in France 18,000 francs, in consequence of her sickness. With the mass and my four reserve singers I shall not be likely to sustain any losses. I count on making a clear profit of 150,000 francs in Italy, and my calculations seldom fail to prove true. There are in Italy fifty-two cities with large theaters, and I believe I shall be able to give one hundred and twenty performances, at 6,000 francs each."

V.

Faust.

Gounod has been going over the score of his favorite opera, and putting on a touch here and there. The Paris critics do not chronicle the improvement of the work. Here is a description of the manner in which "Faust" is mounted at the Grand Opera, Paris: "Faure, who is the Mephisto in these performances, achieves a most extraordinary success. It were impossible to imagine the part better sung, acted and made up. He is no low buffoon of a devil, neither is he a sinister demon. He is polished, arch, cunning, brilliant, superior in all he does, singing with unapproachable expression and *brio*, and each night takes the house by storm. In seeing him, one realizes how very indifferently the part has been sung and acted hitherto. As he appears in it the performance is a creation. It is needless for me to add that all the parts are well sung—this much is expected at the Grand Opera. The chorus and the orchestra, the latter doubtless the best in the world, are remarkable in spirit and ensemble. The Soldiers' Chorus is each night encored, 150 men giving this martial air in a manner which causes even the most aristocratic ladies of the grand *monde* to outwardly and audibly applaud, to the detriment of gloves and fans. It were worth a trip across the ocean to witness how the soldiers are costumed, and how they go through the stage business preparatory to singing the said chorus. It were worth a trip around the globe to witness the *mise en scene* of this opera, more especially the church scene and the Walpurgis. The windows of the church are of stained glass, the pillars, the walls, the altars, all, so actual, so real, as to cause astonishment, even here, where the public are accustomed to scenic marvels. It is expected that the run of 'Faust' will continue until Mlle. Nilsson's *conge* takes place—some time in June, I believe, when she goes to London."

MONEY RINGS.

How Wall Street Beats the Government.

[From New York Herald.]

In the third paragraph of the Internal Revenue laws, under the head of "Stamp Duties," it is provided that "every bill of exchange, inland draft or order for the payment of any sum of money not exceeding $100, otherwise than that sought in demand or on a promissory note (except bank checks issued for less and checks made and intended to be forthwith presented, and which shall be presented to a bank or banks for payment), or any memorandum, check, receipt, or written or printed evidence of an amount of money to be paid on demand, or at the time designated, for a sum not exceeding $100, five cents, and for every additional $100, or fractional part thereof in excess of $100, five cents shall be paid." Now, all over the country, except in New York, when customers borrow money from a bank, they usually give a promissory note, and endorsers. If unable to obtain endorsers they deposit collateral securities. It was formerly the practice in Wall street, until the passage of the Stamp act, when Wall street invented the practice of omitting to use promissory notes, and deposited collateral securities instead. The mode of procedure of the Wall street men now is, they enclose collateral securities in an envelope endorsed, "Loan to —— for —— amount, at —— rate of interest," and these collaterals fall beneath the lowest collateral securities. For this purpose nearly all of them have printed envelopes. The envelope thus received the banker deposits in his safe, and enters upon his book the amount of money which he agrees to loan the customer on his securities. The customer thereupon draws check for the amount, placing upon it a two cent stamp only. When the loan is paid to the bank by the customer, the banker credits him with the amount, and returns the collateral securities. This memorandum evidently seems to be such as is contemplated in the section above quoted. The lowest aggregate sum estimated by any intelligent broker in Wall street, that is lent and borrowed daily in Wall street, is $200,000,000, while the highest sum is $400,000,000. Out of the $200,000,000 loaned daily, the Wall street brokers, therefore, cheat the Government to the amount of $8,000,000 per annum on this five cent stamp. This is a matter which requires the attention of Assessor Webster without delay.

AN INFURIATED CARPET-BAGGER.

He Comes Down Out of that Paper Collar, Jumps into a "Rebel" Skin, and Camps on the Trail of Baxter, Bunce, Gilchriest and the Courier-Journal.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Republican.]

LOUISVILLE, April 5.—The long agony is over; the canine is defunct: the nigger has crawled from under the wood pile; the child is born, and his name is Bunce. In spite of the persistent endeavors of the whippers-in of the Democratic party, and of their frantic appeals to "support the regular nominee, even were it the very devil himself," the split has grown wider and wider, and has finally resulted in the election of the "bolters' candidate."

"I."

It is none of my funeral. I did not intend to have anything to do with the election, but unwittingly, in my last letter, I electioneered heavily for the regular nominee, Baxter, when I spoke of his powder speculation. I might have gone farther, and mentioned operations in quinine and a cellar full of muskets.

BAXTER AND BUNCE BOUNCED.

It is quite as well for Bunce that I did not; for Baxter ran like a scared dog on the strength of the powder trade until about eleven o'clock, when it was passed around that the steamer J. T. McCombs, at the time she ferried John H. Morgan and his men across the river, when they made the famous Indiana raid, was commanded by Bunce, and he had always considered that job a labor of love. The Bunce stock immediately began to rise, and when it was announced, about an hour afterward, that the McCombs and another steamer that came up while Morgan was crossing were both burned by Bunce's advice, to prevent them being used by the Federal troops, his stock went up in the balloon, and Baxter's goose was cooked. Like Patience on a monument, smiling at grief, poor Baxter now sits in his back office with a wet towell around his head, ruefully looking at the debtor side of his profit and loss account.

HE "HANDS" GILCHRIEST "ONE."

Gilchriest, the gentleman from Tipperary, ran on his own merits, and made a respectable race. His bump of perseverance is wonderfully developed—he tried the thing once before. Doubtless he will try it again, and will get elected if he gets votes enough. Another independent candidate, named Lampton, made a dash for the office. He received *one vote*. A grinning darky, who follows the tonsorial profession at the tavern where I get my hash, says that Lampton "drapped dat vote in for his sef."

"A KENTUCKY STYLE OF ELECTION."

The Kentucky style of election differs quite materially from the Chicago plan. Instead of the closed ballot-boxes and tickets, enabling a person to vote without proclaiming his choice to the world, we have poll-books, ruled in columns, headed with the candidates' names, in which the clerks of election record the name and residence of the person voting, and by a tally-mark designates the candidate voted for. Everything is done *viva voce*. This enables the clerks and other privileged characters to see at any hour in the day how things are running, and assists the candidates and their friends to make their combinations, by moving their forces to such points as may be necessary. There are some advantages in this style, but it has deterred many Union men from exercising the right of suffrage for fear of being proscribed and injured in business by having their real political preferences being made public.

The canvass has been the most exciting one we have had for years. The most strenuous exertions were put forth. All the appliances of bonfires, meetings, parades, and speech-making were brought to bear. The influence of the press was used, personalities were indulged in, and bad blood engendered. Voters from Indiana, Tennessee, and even Mississippi came to the rescue. They voted "early and often," and yet the result brings home to the Democratic leaders the unpalatable truth that the discipline of the party has become imperfect. The rank and file have kicked against the pricks, and act as if they intended to think for themselves. Day is breaking for the Union men of Kentucky. There is not one of them that does not feel encouraged by the split in the enemy's ranks, and all should labor to make it wider. It betrays weakness of organization, which they themselves acknowledge, and promises well for the future. Now is the time to work. They must not let their fears or modesty keep them from the polls. It will be up-hill work, but patience and courage will work wonders.

HE GLORIES IN BEING A K. C. B.

Your illustrious contemporary, the *multum in parvo*—the Siamese twins of the newspaper world—the COURIER-JOURNAL, in copying my last letter, amuses itself by calling me a "Chicago carpet-bagger, with a fresh paper collar on." Now, I don't know that I object to being called a "carpet-bagger," for they are a lively set of fellows, and keep things stirred up away down in Dixie to a degree that is not only surprising but healthful. Like the pioneers in the far West, they are exploring that vast territory, and in a few years the value of their services will be appreciated by the thousands of enterprising Yankees who will then possess the land and cause it to blossom like a rose.

A CORRECT DEFINITION.

"Carpet-bagger," in the vocabulary of the never-to-be-conquered, is expressive of all the hate and venom that can be contained in the human breast; and to know how expressive it is one needs to hear it hissed through the clenched teeth, and see the corrugated brow and the wrathful gleam of the eye that accompanies it.

ACCEPTS THE SITUATION.

Men generally apply hard names to things they hate, and hate things that hurt them; I am willing to be called "Chicago carpet-bagger" by the COURIER-JOURNAL.

AND JUMPS INTO A REBEL SKIN—A TOUGH STORY.

At one time I would not have been so styled by it. But the more I think about it, the more I like the title; for I lived at Chicago once at Camp Douglas. Perhaps the COURIER-JOURNAL has heard of that place. I was taken there as a prisoner of war, captured with the smoke still curling from the muzzle of my musket. My "carpet-bag" then was an Osnaburg haversack with a little pone of musty corn-bread in it.

HE GOES FOR THE COURIER WITHOUT ANY PAPER COLLAR.

I did not have my "paper collar" on then. I had no shirt to fasten one to, even if I had possessed the collar. It had been worn out while I did duty as a private in an infantry regiment in the Confederate army, standing between the COURIER half of the "twins" and the "Northern vandals," while he was away off, out of harm's way, charging fifty cents a copy to the half-naked, battle-scarred veterans, whose duty had called them to his hiding-place and who wanted to hear news from their comrades at the front. I can remember, too, of being refused a paper once because I had no fifty cents, and I felt hurt at the refusal, for the leading paragraph in that day's issue had been furnished by my regiment, and I wanted to know who of my comrades were dead and wounded.

A "LOIL" ASS' EARS UNDER A "REBEL" LION'S SKIN.

If to accept the situation that the fortunes of war have placed me in, is to be a "carpet-bagger," then I am one. I was humbugged by the COURIER into the Southern army, and now don't want to be humbugged by it again. With the idea constantly kept before my mind that my rights and property, as a Southerner, were in danger from the Northern Abolitionists, I, with thousands of other young men, hurried away to endure privation, danger and suffering, and, some of us, to death. After four years of war, such as has seldom fallen to the lot of any country to wage, I came back and find the Union men of the North where I left them, still offering us the same terms as before, even justice to all.

A LA LONGSTREET.

By our own acts we had forfeited the property and rights we had vainly struggled to save, when it never had been endangered. We find the men who advocated secession, but had raised no hand to help us, blatant as ever, now that the danger was past. I have the two parties to choose between, and because I cast my lot with that party which had been consistent throughout, I am a "carpet-bagger," forsooth. I accept the title as a compliment, and assure the COURIER-JOURNAL that there will be many more of them in Kentucky before there are less.

MUSCONETCONG.

NITRO-GLYCERINE EXPLOSION.

Another Disastrous Explosion of Nitro-Glycerine at Hudson City, N. Y.—One Man Killed and Another Injured—The Coroner's Inquest.

[From the New York Herald, 8.]

When the terrific explosion of nitro-glycerine at Bergen a year and a half ago resulted in such a fearful loss of life it was hoped that a lesson would be learned by the civic authorities in every part of Hudson county, and that such restrictions would be placed on the use of nitro-glycerine that a similar disaster would be prevented. But this substance has been in constant use in the numerous quarries of Hudson county, and it appears that by degrees the laborers having it in charge became less cautious. At eight o'clock yesterday morning the western portion of Hudson City was alarmed by a loud report, which shook the houses several blocks distant. A blacksmith shop, constructed of wood, about fourteen feet square, stands within fifty feet of the grading that is being carried on at Grand avenue, near St. Paul's. The only occupants of the shanty at eight o'clock were the blacksmith, Nathaniel Guard, sometimes known by the name of Joseph Bowers, an Englishman, twenty-nine years of age, and James Code, who was in conversation with him. Guard held a drill in his hand, one end of which was red hot, and, adopting the plan of the ill-fated Burns in Bergen to expedite the heating of the can containing the nitro-glycerine, he plunged the bar into the water; but he had not heard the hiss when he was blown through the roof and fell outside. One arm was blown almost entirely off, his face was so scalded and crisped that recognition was impossible, and his clothes were torn to fragments. The moment he fell to the ground blood spurted from his nose and mouth, and slight heavings of the breast soon after followed and continued about fifteen minutes, when he ceased to breathe.

The other man, James Code, was thrown about twenty feet in the opposite direction, and fortunately escaped without sustaining fatal injuries. His leg was greatly lacerated, and the hue of his skin was that of the copper-colored Indian. He is a powerfully built young man and seemed to regard the shock with indifference. The shanty was blown into fragments, and staves of the barrel which contained the water were scattered around. In the hole torn up by the explosion pieces of red flannel shirt worn by Guard were found imbedded. As soon as the body had been carried away, Mayor Van Reipen ordered all the nitro-glycerine found near the place to be carried down toward the river.

☞ Secretary Fish, at the Diplomatic reception on Saturday, is said to have greatly delighted several of the Ministers by addressing them in excellent French; while Secretary Borie followed suit, not only in French, but in easy conversation in Spanish with the Representatives of Spain and the South American governments.

LONGSTREET.

A Good Story on Him.

[From the Knoxville Press and Herald.]

We find in Forney's Press the following account of the *modus operandi* of Longstreet's confirmation. We had hoped that the speech of Senator Brownlow would have arrived by this time, but we have seen nothing of it. We can hardly hope that the Knoxville Whig would now defile its columns with such a tirade against "a wise appointment" or give circulation to so much abuse of a man whose appointment had commanded its "unqualified approval." Here is what the Press says:

"After a stormy executive session of the Senate, General James B. Longtreet was confirmed as Surveyor of the Port of New Orleans, by a vote of 25 to 10, but one more than a quorum vote. The Louisiana Senators were divided, Kellogg favoring and Harris opposing. Cameron made a bitter opposition. Brownlow endorsed his language and strongly protested against the confirmation. When the vote was taken several Senators paired off, and it was lucky for Longstreet the vote was had at the time, as in a few minutes more the Senate would have been left without a quorum, the Senators dropping out one by one. Warner, of Alabama, made an earnest and eloquent speech in favor of the confirmation, pointing out the good effect it would have throughout the South. The majority of the Southern Senators also favored Longstreet, and he was eventually confirmed."

Ah! "*James B. Longstreet!*" Thereby hangs a tale.

About a year or a little more ago, General Longstreet having received, as he thought, sufficient endorsements and commendations of his reconstructed loyality, to venture a passage through loyal East Tennessee—the scene of his chivalrous deeds—found himself landed at the depot in Knoxville one bright afternoon. The train tarried long enough to give him an opportunity to cast his eyes over the scene of his ravages, at the time he laid siege to Knoxville and drove Brownlow and other Union men out into the storms of winter to seek uncertain refuge beyond the mountains. But he was interrupted in his contemplations. A well dressed gentleman approached and politely inquired: "Is this General Longstreet?" "That's my name," was the hesitating reply. "I have a precept here for your arrest," was the astonishing rejoinder of his interrogator, who proceeded to inform him that he was United States Marshal for the District of East Tennessee, and that the document he held in his hand was a *capias* for his arrest, issued from the United States Court at Knoxville, in which court there was an indictment then pending against him for high treason against the Government of the United States. Glancing at the paper, the General, who felt his situation a little more embarrassing than when at the head of his corps he sat down before Knoxville in 1863, saw that he was indicted as "James *B.* Longstreet," whereas his name is James, without the "B." "That, sir, is not my name. James B. Longstreet is possibly a very bad man, but I'm not the man you're looking for." Saying which, he sprang upon the steps of the car which was rapidly moving off; and that is the way General James Longstreet made his escape from a United States Marshal, to land in a $30,000 office in the city of New Orleans.

Cute fellow, that.

ANOTHER EMIGRANT SHIP OUTRAGE.

Revolting Brutality of the Boatswain of the Ship Hedwig—The Wife of a Passenger the Victim—The District Attorney and German Consul General Appealed to for Redress.

[From the New York Herald, 6.]

William Mayrose, a German passenger by the ship Hedwig, Captain Baumann, from Bremen, appeared on Tuesday before Mr. Bernard Casserly, the agent of the Commissioners of Emigration at Castle Garden, and complained through an interpreter that when about two weeks out on the passage from Bremen his wife was violated in her berth, while she was lying sick, by the boatswain of the vessel, Albert Kuhler, who some days after attempted to repeat the outrage, but was successfully resisted by the woman. Mayrose also stated that he shipped as a passenger, but agreed to work his passage, though he did not sign shipping articles. Neither he nor his wife were reported by the captain as passengers or employes about the ship. This omission of itself subjects the captain to a heavy penalty.

Mr. Casserly immediately directed the complainant to go before the United States District Attorney and state his case. This he attempted to do, but was unable to make himself understood, as he speaks no English, and, there is no interpreter in the District Attorney's office. Yesterday Mayrose and his wife, who has an infant a few months old, again repaired to the District Attorney's office, accompanied by an interpreter from Castle Garden, who handed a letter addressed by Mr. Casserly to Mr. Courtney, the United States District Attorney, but that gentleman referred the matter to Mr. Bell, his assistant, saying he had no time to attend to it. After a long delay Mr. Bell made his appearance, and after hearing the statement and referring to his books, said that he had no jurisdiction of the case, as the provisions of the United States Statutes, act of March 24, 1850, chapter eight, only cover such cases as arise on board American vessels. This was a foreign vessel, and the proper recourse was to the North German Consul; but that if he could, under any treaty provision (of which, however, he was unaware), assist the consul in the arrest of the boatswain he would afford the requisite aid. The party then proceeded to the office of the Consular General, No. 117 Broadway, but were informed that they could not have a hearing then, as it was after office hours, which are from eleven A. M. to three P. M. The matter thus remains in abeyance until this morning at eleven o'clock, when another application will be made to the consul. In the meanwhile the boatswain may escape. Mayrose stated to the interpreter that the captain offered him, if he would keep his mouth shut and make no complaint, a sum equal to two months' wages, which was to be deducted from the pay of the boatswain.

Mr. Casserly states that this complaint is the only one made to him, or of which he is cognizant, of ill treatment on board the vessel.

SPRAGUE.

Radical Opinion on Him.

[From the New York Sun.]

Senator Sprague, of Rhode Island, has attracted, very suddenly, the attention of the whole country. His speeches are copied and talked about everywhere. The Democratic papers are loaded with extracts from them, and the Democratic readers are delighted with the home thrusts which they contain at the Republicans; while the Republicans themselves stand in a sort of silent amazement at the suddenness of the repeated blows dealt them by a long-time comrade and ally. Of the abstract character of the speeches, it is perfectly safe to say that no such speeches were ever before made in the Senate of the United States. It is as a stalwart boy were to seize the venerable fathers of that staid assembly by their gray beards and sling them about him, to the right and left, for the entertainment of the spectators. There is no circumlocution in what the bold orator declares. His words are plain—darting like lightning at the thing it strikes, at whomsoever it assails. Looking his brother Senators in the face, he tells them they are a pack of fools and knaves. He says he has never listened to so much ignorance before as has just been spoken in the Senate on the subject of finance. Turning fiercely upon one of the more experienced and most distinguished of his associates—Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts—he asks him in substance: What do you know about society and business. The Senator, he says, knows very well how to build up political parties; but he intimates very plainly that, in his opinion, he knows nothing of the situation and wants of the people. And yet the Senator whom he thus berates is one who has mingled familiarly and most extensively with all classes of people. He next charges corruption and bribery, not loosely and generally, but pointedly and specifically; he knows, he says, of a Senator who was to be paid or was offered $100,000 for a report. The man would be more than human, he asserts, who could resist the temptations of the times. He finds corruption the order of the day. In almost the same breath Senator Sprague asseverates that he has spent more money in politics than any other Senator—probably than all others together. Of course he has been an exception, and has spent all this money purely and with clean hands. He has spent it, he says, in building up the Republican party. We presume he built it with clean, white marble, such as they are using for the Washington monument in the city of Washington, and that the contractors none of them cheated!

Mr. Sprague on one occasion turned from the Senate to the galleries. He did not flatter them, not he. He did not say soft, or gentle, or pleasant things to them. He conceded that they were well dressed; but insinuated—with the same way of insinuating which the man had when he told another that he lied—that in spite of their fine clothes they were no better than other folks, and no better than they should be. In a word, he pronounced them idiots—or "idiotic!"

SELF-DESTRUCTION.

Suicide of a Young German—A Singular Letter Found.

[From the Chicago Tribune.]

A young German iron-worker, named A. Lehman, committed suicide, yesterday noon, by sending a bullet through his brain. The deed was committed at No. 62 West Randolph street, a boarding house. Deceased was about twenty-three years of age, and until a few weeks ago was engaged in P. W. Gate's foundry, on Canal street, since which time he has been out of employment. All of his acquaintances thought him very much given to melancholy reflections, and his mind seemed continually wrapped in gloom. About 11 o'clock yesterday a servant girl heard him brush his clothing in his room, and in about half an hour a shot was fired. Proceeding to his room, the boarders found him seated on a trunk, with his head thrown back against the wall. His forehead was perforated by a bullet, shot from a single-barrelled pistol, which, covered with blood, lay by his side. On a washstand in the room stood a paper-collar box, on the top of which was written the following:

"Farewell, my parents. They falsely suspect me of having committed murder, but I am innocent. Your son, A. LEHMAN.
"CHICAGO, April 6, 1869."

The deceased seems to have been without friend or relation in this country, and nothing that transpired at the inquest served to throw any light on this mysterious note. All that could be gathered from some letters found in his trunk is the fact that he is a native of Bavaria, Germany; and the general supposition is that he left the old country when under the suspicion of having committed the crime referred to in his letter. The coroner's jury, which viewed the body, returned a verdict of "Death by suicide."

☞ Frank Pierce's Cabinet was the only one in the history of the United States that remained unbroken from the beginning to the end of the administration.

☞ A dispatch from Rome announces that the Pope intends to proclaim an amnesty on the 10th of April. His Holiness, it adds, sent his blessing by telegraph to the Prince Imperial on his birthday, a few days since, and the Emperor Napoleon replied to this mark of tenderness on the part of the Holy Father by thanks "conceived in terms of affectionate sympathy."

☞ The superintendent of the smuggling operations by which the 80,000 French subscribers of the Lanterne receive their papers, receives two hundred and fifty francs a week for his trouble. He does the business so well that all the subscribers receive their copies with extreme regularity.

☞ As a birthday gift, Napoleon III presented to his son, the other day, a miniature representation of the Camp of Chalons, ingeniously made out of cast iron, and costing nearly five thousand francs. It fills one of the smaller rooms of the Pavillon de Fleurs, which the Prince now occupies at the Tuileries.

☞ Lady Eva Campbell has been doing wonders on Loch Tay, Scotland, killing, in one week, several fine salmon, the two heaviest weighing twenty-nine pounds and thirty pounds respectively.

BANKRUPTCY.

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of E. L. DRAKE. Petition for final discharge filed April 1, 1869. By order of Court, creditors of Edmund L. Drake, a bankrupt, are hereby notified to appear before me, at my office, in Bowling Green, Ky., on the 22d day of April, 1869, at 1 o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from his debts. WARNER UNDERWOOD, Register. A. H. CLARK, Assignee, Hopkinsville, Ky. a11 Su3

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In bankruptcy. In the matter of THOS. W. GOOCH. Petition for final discharge filed April 1, 1869. By order of Court, the creditors of Thos. W. Gooch, a bankrupt, are hereby notified to appear before me, at my office, in Bowling Green, Ky., on the 22d day of April, 1869, at 11½ o'clock A. M., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from his debts. WARNER UNDERWOOD, Register. A. H. CLARK, Assignee, Hopkinsville, Ky. a11 Su3

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of BENJ. ROBINSON. Petition for final discharge filed April 1, 1869. By order of Court, the creditors of Benj. Robinson, a bankrupt, are hereby notified to appear before me, at my office, in Bowling Green, Ky., on the 22d day of April, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from his debts. WARNER UNDERWOOD, Register. A. H. CLARK, Assignee, Hopkinsville, Ky. a11 Su3

NOTICE—In the District Court of the United States for the District of Kentucky—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of J. R. U. CRABB. Petition for final discharge filed April 1, 1869. By order of Court, the creditors of J. R. U. Crabb, a bankrupt, are hereby notified to appear before me, at my office, in Bowling Green, Ky., on the 23d day of April, 1869, at 1 o'clock P. M., to show cause, if any they have, why the bankrupt aforesaid should not be discharged from his debts. WARNER UNDERWOOD, Register. JOHN RITTER, Assignee, Glasgow, Ky. a11 Su3

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, ss.—In bankruptcy. At Louisville, Ky., the 10th day of April, A. D. 1869. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of ROBT. J. PRATHER, of Louisville, in the county of Jefferson, and State of Kentucky, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district. R. M. MOSBY, Assignee. a11 Su3

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, ss.—In bankruptcy. At Monticello, Ky., the 29th day of March, A. D. 1869. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of ELIJAH GREGORY, of Flat Lick, in the county of Knox, and State of Kentucky, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district. H. W. TUTTLE, Assignee. a4 Su3

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, ss.—In Bankruptcy. At Monticello, Ky., the 30th day of March, A. D. 1869. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of EZEKIEL M. ROSE, of Booneville, in the county of Owsley, and State of Kentucky, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District. H. W. TUTTLE, Assignee. a4 Su3

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, ss.—In Bankruptcy. At Monticello, Ky., the 22d day of March, A. D. 1869. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of ROBERT HENSON, of Flat Lick, in the county of Knox, and State of Kentucky, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District. H. W. TUTTLE, Assignee. a4 Su3

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, ss.—In bankruptcy. At Monticello, Ky., on the 23d day of March, A. D. 1869. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of GEO. K. BURDAM, of Mt. Vernon, in the county of Rockcastle and State of Kentucky, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district. H. W. TUTTLE, Assignee. a4 Su3

NOTICE—District of Kentucky, ss.—In Bankruptcy. At Lebanon, Ky., the 25th day of January, A. D. 1869. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of WILLIAM M. SEARCY, of Lawrenceburg, in the county of Anderson, State of Kentucky, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District. C. A. JOHNSTON, Assignee. m28 Su3

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

☞ Business Cards will be inserted in this column at the rate of $2 00 per line per month.

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JOYCE & KARINS, Marble Works, No. 109 north side Jefferson st., bet. Third & Fourth. mi6

JAMES & CO., THOS. (successors to Fults James & Co.), dealers in Pittsburg and other Coal. Office, 86 Sixth st., bet. Market and Jefferson.

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LANE DAVID—Sheet-iron Worker, 473 and 475 Main street, north side, bet. Twelfth & Thirteenth.

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21. She Might Not Suit Your Fancy.
20. Arm-in-arm. (Polka Mazurka.)
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18. Silver Chimes.
17. The Old Cottage Clock.
16. His Love Shines Over All. (Sacred.)
15. Maggie's Secret.
14. Little Maggie May.
13. The Danish Boy's Whistle.
12. Come Hither, My Baby, My Darling.
11. Genevieve Waltz.
10. Skating Rink Polka.
9. Champagne Charlie.
8. Praise of Tears.
7. I Really Don't Think I Shall Marry.
6. Good Bye, Sweetheart, Good Bye.
5. Not for Joseph.
4. Blue Eyes.
3. We'd Better Bide a Wee.
2. Won't You Tell Me Why, Robin?
1. Captain Jinks.

The above can be obtained at the music, book, and periodical stores, or by inclosing the price, 5 CENTS EACH, to the publisher. Other choice selections will rapidly follow. Agents wanted. BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK, No. 98 Spring street, and 24 Beekman street, New York; 169 Vine street, Cincinnati, and 23 School street, Boston. ap10 2t

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Leave Louisville	8:00 A. M.	6:15 P. M.
Arrive at Nashville	3:30 P. M.	3:35 A. M.
Arrive at Humboldt	2:50 A. M.	10:13 A. M.
Arrive at Memphis	9:00 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Arrive at New Orleans	9:15 A. M.	6:15 P. M.
Arrive at Mobile		1:30 P. M.

Trains leave Nashville for Chattanooga and Atlanta at 6:45 A. M. and 6:30 P. M., and for Decatur and Huntsville at 5:00 A. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Sleeping Cars on 6:15 P. M. train, running through to Nashville, Humboldt and New Orleans without change. Passengers on morning train from Louisville take sleeping car at Bowling Green, running through to Memphis.

Richmond Branch train leaves Louisville at 7:30 A. M. for Lebanon, Danville, Stanford, Lancaster and Richmond, connecting by stage to all important points in Southeastern Kentucky.

Mt. Vernon Accommodation train leaves Stanford at 2:05 P. M. on arrival of train from Louisville, for Crab Orchard, Broadhead and Mount Vernon.

Bardstown train leaves Louisville at 3:30 P. M.

The Bardstown train connects at Samuels' Station with stages for Fairfield Bloomfield and Chaplin.

The 6:15 P. M. train for Nashville and Memphis runs daily.

All other trains run daily except Sunday.
ALBERT FINK,
1y6 dtf General Supt. L. and N. R. R.

Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroads

ON AND AFTER MARCH 1, 1869, passenger trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

Leave Louisville at 6:00 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.; Accommodation, 4:45 P. M. Arrive at Frankfort at 9:15 A. M., 5:45 P. M. Lagrange, 6:30 P. M. Arrive at Lexington at 10:20 A. M., 7:20 P. M. Leave Lexington at 6:00 A. M., 2:00 P. M. Leave Lagrange at 7:00 A. M. Leave Frankfort at 7:30 A. M., 3:30 P. M. Arrive at Louisville at 11:00 A. M., 7:00 P. M.; Accommodation, 8:40 A. M.

The 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. trains leaving Louisville, heretofore connecting at Christiansburg with stages for Shelbyville, will, on and after January 22, connect at Eminence. Through fare to Shelbyville, $2 25.
ja30 dtf SAMUEL GILL, Gen. Supt.

Jeffersonville, Madison, and Indianapolis Railroad.

The Only All Rail Route to the East, North and West.

PASSENGERS taking this route arrive in Eastern cities eleven hours in advance of those taking United States mail-boat same day.

Trains leave and arrive at the Jeffersonville depot (immediately opposite Louisville) as follows:

DEPART.	ARRIVE.
5:00 A. M., daily exc't Sun.	8:00 A. M., daily.
2:40 P. M., daily.	7:30 A. M., daily exc't Sun.
8:45 P. M. daily ex. Sund'y and Saturday.	4:25 P. M., " "
	1:50 A. M., daily ex Monday

On Saturday a train leaves at 7:00 P. M., and on Sunday at 7:00 P. M. for St. Louis and Cincinnati.

Baggage checked through to all principal points.

Elegant sleeping cars on 2:40 P. M. train, through to Chicago WITHOUT CHANGE.

For condensed through time-tables and connections see small bills, and call at company's office, corner of Third and Main streets, Louisville, Ky.
HORACE SCOTT,
General Superintendent.
Jeffersonville, Ind., Feb. 7, 1869. 1y6

SPRING WAGONS.

KEEP constantly on hand and manufacture for sale all kinds of Spring Wagons. Also Wagon Wood Works for sale and made to order.
L. SPIES,
ja28 d3m* No. 332 Main st., bet. Clay & Shelby.

COAL! COAL!

FOR the best quality of PITTSBURG COAL call on O'NEAL & CO. N. W. HUGHES, Agent.
A fresh supply just received from their own mines at Pittsburg. j22 d3m

Spring Trade, 1869
NO. 285 MAIN STREET,

SMITH, AMIS & CO. are now receiving their unusually large and varied stock of
Spring Dry Goods and Notions,
which they offer to the trade at the very lowest prices, and hope by fair dealing to merit a share of the patronage of the buyers of goods visiting this market. fe28 dtf

COAL! COAL! COAL!

JOHN McCLOSKEY, ...Pittsburg.
CHAS. MILLER, Agent, ...Louisville,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER in PITTSBURG, YOUGHIOGHENY, and other COAL, for parlor use, double screened, also cooking and steam purposes.

Office—East side Second, No. 85, between Main and Market, Louisville, Ky.

Coal delivered above and below the Falls and on the Cars. d30 dtf

PIANOS.

J. HINZEN. E. ROSEN.
HINZEN & ROSEN,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS
Market st., north side, bet. Sixth and Seventh,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

An assortment of good second-hand Pianos for sale or rent very cheap. Will rent, and let the rent of new pianos apply to the purchase. no8 dtf

CALIFORNIA
Wines and Brandy!
FROM THE VINEYARDS OF
M. KELLER,
Proprietor of Rising Sun and Los Angelos Vineyards
C. P. MOORMAN & CO.,
No. 27 East Main St.,
Sole Agents for the Atlantic States. de22 d6m

REMOVAL.

H. Thierman & Co., Wholesale Liquor Dealers,
HAVE removed from 221 Market st. to 69 MAIN STREET between Second and Third sts.
au21 dtf

HILL'S GOLD PEN MANUFACTORY.

NO. 85 FOURTH STREET, between Main and Market, Louisville, Ky. Pens repointed for 50c. Price List sent free. Address R. C. HILL & CO.
STENCIL BRANDS CUT TO ORDER

JOHN GRAHAM. S. PARKER GRAHAM.
JOHN GRAHAM & SON,
Lumber Merchants,
No. 262 EIGHTH ST., LOUISVILLE, KY.,
Near Nashville Railroad Depot.

A FULL assortment of dry White Pine Lumber, Flooring, Shelving, Shingles, Weather-boards, Joist, Scantling, &c., constantly on hand at lowest market rates. mh10 d2awim

M. LEOPOLD & CO.,
Wholesale Tobacco, Cigars, &c.

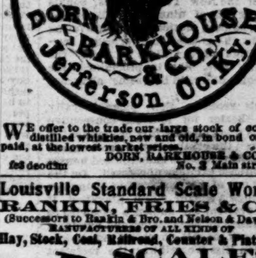
WE have this day removed to No. 175 north side Main st., 4 doors below Fifth, where we will continue the Tobacco business in all its branches as heretofore, and invite our friends and the public in general to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere
M. LEOPOLD & CO.,
fe2 dTuTh&Su2m 175 north side Main st.

JEFFERSON SAW MILLS,
On River, between Wenzel and Cabell.
M. WOODS FERGUSON & CO.

MANUFACTURERS and dealers in all kinds of Sash, Circular and Gauge Sawed Pine, Poplar and Oak Building Lumber. Also, manufacturers of all kinds of Poplar, Cherry, Walnut, Gum and Maple Lumber for Furniture, Weather-boards, Shingles, Laths, Bed Slats, Pickets, Table Legs, Chair Rounds, Bannisters, Bench Backs, Broom Handles, Box Boards, &c.

We have great facilities for sawing BRIDGE TIMBER, RAILWAY TIES and STRINGERS, for which we solicit orders.
mh30 dtf WOODS FERGUSON & CO

WOODCOCK BOURBON
Pure Copper Whisky.


WOODCOCK BOURBON
DORN & BARKHOUSE & CO.
Jefferson Co. Ky.

WE offer to the trade our large stock of copper-distilled whiskies, new and old, in bond or tax paid, at the lowest market prices.
DORN, BARKHOUSE & CO.,
fe3 deod3m No. 3 Main street.

Louisville Standard Scale Works.
RANKIN, FRIES & CO.
(Successors to Rankin & Bro. and Nelson & Davis),
MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF
Hay, Stock, Coal, Railroad, Counter & Platform
SCALES,
BRASS & IRON BEAMS,
Steamboat, Warehouse, & all other kinds of Trucks,
AND
STORE WAGONS, SKIDS, &c.,
No. 80 Sixth St.,
Bet. Market & Jefferson,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Repairing of Scales and Blacksmithing promptly attended to. fe16 eod3m

ICE! ICE! ICE!

THE undersigned has put up a large quantity of Northern Ice expressly for the Louisville trade. Thankful for the liberal patronage of last year, he will furnish customers at as liberal prices as any other parties, hoping to receive a liberal share of their patronage. Orders left at No. 17 Bullitt street, between Main and river, will be promptly attended to.
A. JACKSON.

LOUIS STIX & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Notions, &c.,
Cor. Third, Race, and Union Sts.,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

HAVING made a permanent engagement with the above extensive house, who keep up full lines of goods, in and out of season, I am able to offer inducements to my friends and patrons, and cordially invite them to give me a call and to send their orders.
JOHN W. BURDINE,
mh3 d1m Formerly of Louisville Ky.

W. H. REDIN,
ARCHITECT,
142 Main St., bet. Fourth and Fifth,
mh8 LOUISVILLE, KY. d3m

MEDICAL.

Dr. C. Brown & Co.'s Patent Dropsy and Gravel Medicine.

FOR SALE at No. 153 State street, New Albany, Indiana, or by PETER, POWERS, & COOPER, or SPRINGER & BRO., Louisville, Ky. ja15 d6m

[Advertisement.]

DeGRATH'S ELECTRIC OIL.

IS warranted to cure Rheumatism, Deafness, Frosted Limbs, Piles, and all Sores and pains on Man and Beast in from one to five days; and for Dyspepsia and all Diseases of Kidneys, stomach, and Lungs use DeGrath's Electric Herb Pills. Price of Oil 50c and $1 per bottle, and Pills 25c per box. For sale by druggists and dealers everywhere. Depot Philadelphia, Pa. fe6 d6m

Galen's Head Dispensary.
Office No. 78½ Jefferson street, between Second and Third streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

ESTABLISHED 1860, and chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky, 1861, "for the treatment of all diseases of the urinary and generative organs of both sexes," including spermatorrhœa or seminal weakness from early errors, gonorrhea, gleet, stricture, varicocele, syphilis in all its stages, affections of the kidneys and bladder, and the diseases of women.

A Medical Pamphlet, containing sixty large pages and numerous illustrations on a new method of treating the above diseases without mercury, and important advice on marriage, &c., sent under seal for 25 cents.

The Consulting Surgeon of this celebrated Dispensary, and Author of the above work, may be consulted personally or by letter on all the diseases of which it treats. Patients at a distance treated by mail, and medicine sent to any part of the country on receipt of a statement of the case.

Consultations private, and all business strictly confidential.

Read the above work before seeking medical aid elsewhere, and thus avoid quackery. Address
GALEN'S HEAD DISPENSARY,
ja15 d Louisville, Ky.

DR. GATES'
PRIVATE MEDICAL DISPENSARY.

THE oldest Dispensary in Louisville. All forms of Venereal and Sexual diseases speedily and effectually cured. Especial attention paid to Spermatorrhea or Seminal weakness, brought on by solitary habit or arising from excesses. Having treated the disease successfully for years, we can successfully GUARANTEE a speedy and permanent cure. Consultations free and confidential. Charges moderate. Medicines sent secure from observation by mail or express. Our treatise, with full symptom list, sent to any address on the receipt of a three-cent stamp. Best quality of French male safes for sale; price, 50 cents each, or $5 per dozen. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

TO THE LADIES.

We are agents for Madame Capraud's Female Monthly Pills, a safe and effectual remedy for Female Diseases, such as Irregularities, Obstruction of the Menses, Whites, &c. Price by mail, $1 and two postage stamps.

CAUTION.—These pills should not be taken during pregnancy, as they are sure to produce miscarriage.

Also, for M. La Craux's French Preventive Powder for the prevention of conception—GUARANTEED. Price by mail, $2 and three postage stamps.

Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 8 A. M. to 12 M.

Dr. H. ROSENGARTEN,
Consulting Physician,
No. 85 Third St., Near Market, Up Stairs
j12 eodtf LOUISVILLE, KY.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.

Dr. Duponco's
Golden Periodical Pills!
For Females.

Infallible in Correcting Irregularities, Removing Obstructions of the Monthly Turns, from whatever cause, and
ALWAYS SUCCESSFUL AS A PREVENTIVE.
And the only safe and sure remedy for all diseases peculiar to females, whether married or single.

They never fail to cure DISTRESSING AND PAINFUL MENSTRUATION, RETENTION, PAIN IN THE BACK AND LOINS, PRESSING-DOWN PAINS, RUSH OF BLOOD TO THE HEAD, DIZZINESS, DIMNESS OF SIGHT, GREEN SICKNESS, HEAVINESS, FATIGUE ON ANY SLIGHT EXERTION, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, and that most annoying, weakening, and the beginning of all other female weaknesses,

THE LEUCORRHŒA, OR WHITES
In all the above diseases the pills
ACT LIKE A CHARM.

PRICE $1 PER BOX; SIX BOXES, $5.
Sold WHOLESALE and RETAIL by
WM. W. SMITH, Druggist,
General Wholesale Agent for the Southern States, to whom all orders must be addressed:
OWEN & SUTTON, Druggists, 93 Market, corner of Floyd street; T. P. HEETER, Druggist, corner Seventeenth and Main sts; E. KAMPFMUELLER, corner Seventh street and Broadway.

Ladies, by sending either of the above agents $1, through the Louisville Postoffice, can have the pills sent to any part of the city or country by mail, free of postage.

Sold also by one Druggist in every city and town in the United States. fe11 eod

Dr. G. W. Lancaster,

104 1-2 Fifth street, corner Court Place, cures poisons of the blood, syphilis, cutaneous eruptions, &c., in one-half the time of ordinary treatment. Also treats with perfect success all troubles arising from abuse or excesses in old or young. Dr. L. has made office practice his special study for twenty years, has had more experience in this "speciality" than any other physician in America, and has cured upward of 10,000 cases in Louisville alone.

Disease incident to females treated with EMINENT SUCCESS. Suppressions, Irregularities, Whites, Nervous Debility, Painful Menstruation, Barrenness, &c., speedily cured.

FEMALE PILLS—A positive remedy for all obstructions. Price $3.

Superior quality of Male Safes, 50c each or 5 for $2. Sent by mail. Consultation free and confidential.
fe19 dtf

KENTUCKY SAFE MANUFACTORY.

GIBSON & HEMLER,
MANUFACTURERS
Fire Proof, Fire and Burglar Proof, and Burglar Proof Safes, Combination Bank Locks, Bank Vaults, Jail Work,
Iron Railings, &c.,
91 & 93 Green St., opp. Custom House,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

We are the only safe manufacturers in the State of Kentucky who make a specialty of manufacturing Fire and Burglar-proof Safes. All safes made by us we warrant Fire and Damp Proof. We call especial attention to our late improvement in burglar proof work. We will sell as low as any other manufacturers, and at the same time warrant them equal if not superior to any in the world.
mh7 deod3m GIBSON & HEMLER.

Washington Foundry,

MANUFACTURERS of Steam Engines and Boilers, Saw and Grist Mill Machinery,
Wool Carding Machines,
Machine Cards, and Smut Mills.
DOWDALL, PAGE & CO.,
j26 d3m Cor. Second and Morgan sts., St. Louis.

GIBSON, BEADLESTON & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 50 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, FOREIGN EXCHANGE, and GOLD bought and sold on the most favorable terms.

INTEREST allowed on deposits either in currency or gold, subject to check at sight, the same as with the city banks.

ADVANCES made on all marketable securities.

CERTIFICATES of deposit issued bearing interest.

COLLECTIONS made at all points of the UNION and BRITISH PROVINCES.

LOANS negotiated on FOREIGN and DOMESTIC PRODUCE, in store and afloat. We invite particular attention to this branch of our business, in which we have unusual facilities. fe6 deod3m

FALLS CITY
Vinegar Factory.
AUG. HORSTMAN,
27 FOURTH ST.

BEST quality of Wine, Cider, and Apple Vinegar, and Pickles in barrels. fe17 eod6m

B. B. MASON. ALEX HUNTER. W. A. DUCKWALL.
B. B. MASON & CO.,
Wholesale & Retail Dealers
PITTSBURG COAL
AND
Vitrified Stone Sewer Pipe.
OFFICE—125 THIRD STREET,
East side, between Jefferson and Green streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Particular attention given to orders by Railroad or wagon ja6 d3m

GOLD PENS.
Get the Best.

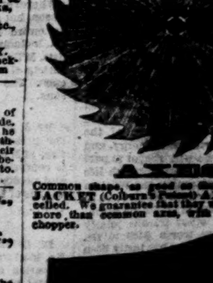
HOLLAND'S celebrated Gold Pens are the best pens made, and they are sold at much lower prices than any others in the market. We will send any of the above pens by mail, postage paid, on receipt of list price. Send for a price list to E. H. SINGLETON, bookseller, stationer, and job printer, 89 Fourth street, near Main, Louisville, Ky., or Postoffice Building, Nashville, Tenn. ja8 d6m

St. Charles Hotel, Portland, Ky.

FOR parties wishing a desirable place to board this house offers superior inducements. The grounds connected with it are large and elegant, affording a splendid play-ground for children and making it the coolest resort during the summer to be found in the city. To persons doing business in the city, and wishing for their families to escape the heat and dust, this house is peculiarly adapted. Charges moderate.
ALLEN & CHOLLAR, Proprietors.
Street cars for the city pass the door every 15 minutes. fe14 SuWe&Fri6m

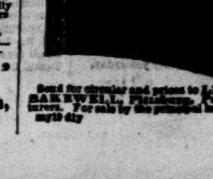
Circular, Mill, Muley, Gang, and Cross Cut
SAWS!

EVERY Saw that leaves our factory is Oil Tempered and Patent Ground, perfectly true and even, and made of uniform temper by our patent tempering process.



AXES!

Common shape, as good as the best. The RED JACKET (Colburn's Patent) AXE cannot be excelled. We guarantee that they will cut 25 per cent. more, than common axes, with less labor to the chopper.



Send for circular and prices to LIPPINCOTT & BAKEWELL, Pittsburg, Pa., Sole Manufacturers. For sale by the principal hardware dealers. ap19 d1y

Courier-Journal.

SUNDAY AND MONDAY, APRIL 11 AND 12.

Arrival and Closing of Mails.

Arrives A. M.	Arrives P. M.		Closes A. M.	Closes P. M.
[illegible]	4:00	Eastern Mail	12:00 M.	12:00
[illegible]	[illegible]	St Louis Mail	12:00 M.	12:00
[illegible]	4:00	Ind. & Chicago	12:00 M.	12:00
6:00	1:00	Nash., Memph., and Southern Mails	....	6:00 12:00
11:00	7:00	Frank., Lex., and Way Mails	....	2:00 12:00
[illegible]	......	Louis. and Bardstown R.R. Mails	....	2:45
[illegible]	3:00	Louis. and Crab Orchard Br. R. R. Mails	....	12:00
5:00	.....	Louisv. and Cin. Mailboat Mails	9:00	....
		Louis. and Evans. Mailboat Mails	....	[illegible]
		LVS. TU., WED., FR., AND SAT.		
......	[illegible]	New Alb. and Jeff.	12:30 M.	12:00
......	[illegible]	Shawneeto'n Stage leaves	....	12:00
		LVS. MON., WED. AND SAT.		
......	[illegible]	Taylorsville and Bloomfield stage	....	12:00
		LVS. TU., THU., AND SAT.		
[illegible]	[illegible]	Shelbyville Mail	....	12:00
		Chat. and Atlanta Post. Car, comprising N. Ca., S. Ca., Ga., Ala., Miss., and La.	......	5:00

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

Nashville Railroad.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Nashville and Memphis Mail	1:[illegible] P. M.	[illegible] A. M.
Nashville and Memphis Express	4:00 A. M.	5:15 P. M.
Crab Orchard Express	2:05 P. M.	7:20 A. M.
Bardstown Accommodation	[illegible] A. M.	[illegible] P. M.

Lexington and Frankfort Railroad.

	Arrive.	Depart.
Lexington	11:00 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
Lexington	7:00 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
Accommodation	8:40 A. M.	4:15 P. M.

Jeffersonville Railroad.

Arrive.	Depart.
[illegible] A. M., daily.	5:00 A. M., daily ex. Sund'y
7:30 A. M., daily exc't Sun.	7:20 P. M., daily.
6:15 P. M., " " "	5:45 P. M., daily ex. Sund'y
1:00 A. M., " " Mon.	

On Saturday a train leaves at 7:00 P. M., and on Sunday at 7:00 P. M., for St. Louis and Cincinnati.

THE NEWS.

Gold closed at 133 5-8 in New York yesterday.

Congress adjourned without day at 12 o'clock yesterday.

It is said that the health of Gen. Robert Anderson is seriously impaired.

A New York produce house is said to have failed for $20,000,000.

The clerical force in the departments at Washington is being daily reduced.

Senator Grimes sailed yesterday for Europe.

There were 25,000 deaths in New York last year, seventy-six per cent. of which were in tenement rooms.

Nine bodies of persons mysteriously murdered were found in the streets and waters of New York last week.

The 12th United States infantry passed through Baltimore yesterday for California via Harrisburg and Pittsburg.

A committee arrived in Nashville yesterday to escort Ex-President Johnson to Memphis. They leave Tuesday evening.

Gen. Thomas G. Polk, elder brother of Bishop Leonidas Polk, of Louisiana, who was also a Confederate General during the war, died at Holly Springs on the 15th ult.

The coroner's jury in the Twitchell case, in Philadelphia, yesterday returned a verdict that Twitchell came to his death by poison supplied to deceased by some persons unknown.

The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce yesterday received a telegram from Washington that an appropriation had been made for the completion of the Louisville canal. It also resolved to petition Congress to open the canal for the largest vessels from New Orleans to the gulf.

During the execution of a murderer named Dowey, in Halifax yesterday, the rope broke twice. The third time he was hanged up by the sheriff and his assistants. He had previously spoken for three-quarters of an hour with great feeling and composure. The horrible scene was witnessed by about 2,000 persons.

THE CITY.

A Case Decided.

The reader will find in another column the decision rendered by Judge Bruce in the House of Refuge case. It is one involving important law points, and will be read with interest.

The Council.

The proceedings of the Board of Aldermen published this morning should have appeared yesterday. They were handed into the office in proper time and were omitted through an oversight of the printer.

Guilty.

In the Criminal Court, yesterday morning, James Ries pled guilty of grand larceny in stealing brass mountings from a locomotive at the Nashville depot. He prayed the mercy of the jury, who, after a few moments in the jury room, sentenced him to one year in the penitentiary.

Sale of Fine Pigs.

At a sale of farm stock, recently made by Messrs. Morris, Southwick & Co., on the farm of Capt. Everhart, ten miles below the city, one pair of Chester white pigs brought the round sum of $135. They were purchased by J. M. Gray, of Breckinridge county. This is raising pigs to some purpose, and costs no more, nor as much, as the common breeds.

A Good Chance for Capitalists.

The charter of the New Albany Gas and Coke Company expires within a short time. The present organization does not propose to ask for a new charter. The city officials have determined on giving it to the best bidder. New Albany is a flourishing city, and constantly increasing in population. This is a rare chance for Louisville capitalists, and should not be missed.

The Kentucky Humane Society.

This organization for the prevention of cruelty to animals is determined to enforce the penalties (which are very severe) against offenders inhumanly treating (such as overloading, insufficient feeding, fighting, &c.) dumb animals. Information lodged with W. C. Kennedy, President, No. 104 Third street, or M. L. Belknap, Vice President, at No. 88 W. Main street, will receive prompt attention. It is requested that teamsters drive their teams without the use of the whip.

A Work of Art.

Messrs. German & Bro., of Third street, have just got out an illustrated calendar, which is worthy of praise as a work of lithographic art. The illustrations, lettering, coloring and gilding are extremely well done. It presents us well executed likenesses of the Messrs. German and a graphic cut of the Ohio railroad bridge, the whole surmounted by the American eagle. The work is a credit to the artistic taste and finish of Louisville.

Boy Winchester.

The last edition of Lanman's Dictionary of Congress has the following in regard to the Hon. Boyd Winchester: "Boyd Winchester, of Louisville, was born in the parish of Ascension, Louisiana, September 23, 1836; educated at Center College, Danville, Kentucky, and at the University of Virginia, at Charlottesville; graduated at the Law University of Louisville, Kentucky, in 1857, and entered upon the practice; was elected to the State Senate of Kentucky in August, 1867; was elected District Elector on the Seymour Presidential ticket in 1868; and was elected to the Forty-first Congress as a Democrat, receiving 15,108 votes, against 1,515 votes for English, Republican."

Room No. 515.

A little joke was well played on a stirring and polite porter of the New Galt House yesterday. A waggish cuss who likes fun occasionally, dropped in to look around, and in his perambulations stopped at the office awhile. Finding a box of toothpicks, he helped himself and proceeded on his way, when he suddenly arrived at the elevator. The porter observing him, remarked: "Do you wish to go up?" "Yes, sir." "Well, get aboard!" Up, up he went to the top. The porter passed him through long, winding hallways, and arrived at last at No. 515. "Here, sir, is your room," said the porter. "Thank you," was the modest reply. "Please bring up my baggage and a champagne cocktail!" The porter left, when the wag took a notion it was dinner time and went down the stairs toward the dining-room, leaving the porter in a beautiful dilemma. The wag merely remarks to all people, especially young ladies, "that they must not think everybody who picks their teeth around the Galt House boards there."

Rare Paintings.

Mr. Escott, the well-known dealer in paintings, engravings, water colors, and artists' materials, on Main street, between Second and Third, has fitted up in his extensive establishment a room arranged for the exhibition of pictures in the most advantageous manner. He has just received from Europe several very valuable paintings. Among them are the following: "A Visit to Murillo's Study," and "A Reunion at the House of Paul Veronese," two superb paintings by Hamman, a celebrated German artist. "The Jungfrau," by Lindlen; a magnificent work of art. "A View of Naples," and "On the Hudson," by Carmiencke; two very good pictures. There is an admirable cattle piece by J. B. Torn, and some excellent landscapes, also, by Mr. George F. Fuller, of this city, which show a great deal of talent, and are worthy of a place among the best landscapes in America. No one should miss seeing this collection. The two first-mentioned paintings are valued at $2,000 gold, each, and are worth the money. They are quite as good as some here which cost twice that amount.

Personal.

Professor James R. Eaton, who has for several years past so acceptably filled the chair of natural science in our University schools, has accepted a similar, but more lucrative position, in the William Jewell College, Liberty, Mo. His labors in our public schools will, we regret to say, terminate at the close of the present month. We fear he will not soon be replaced here. He has acted nobly his part in the education of our young men, has added greatly to the welfare of the University by his rare worth and energy, and has made many friends who will regret to part with him, but who will follow him through life with kind wishes. We congratulate the William Jewell College on having secured the services of one so efficient and so worthy as Professor Eaton.

T. Cox, of Missouri, and other friends jointly have presented a book-case worth $120 to Dr. Hul-cee, of Louisville. Dr. Hul-cee has justly been surnamed the Experienced Physician, from his great experience and skill in treating all medical and surgical diseases.

Col. W. F. Beasley, of North Carolina, is in the city, looking after the interests of his State in reference to the cultivation of sorghum cane for sugar.

Mr. Frank W. Woolley, of the Lexington Observer and Reporter, was in the city yesterday.

TOBACCO.

The Annual Fair of Kentucky Planters and Factors.

We recall with no ordinary degree of satisfaction the universal verdict of success which was awarded by the thousands who attended the Tobacco Fair, held in this city July 8, 1868. The grand array of samples of Kentucky's great staple, the sumptuous dinner, the award of premiums and the excitement of the sales, are all fresh in the minds of those who took any interest and were present on the occasion.

The triumph of Louisville over all other competing markets was so signal and complete, that arrangements are now being perfected for holding another Tobacco Fair in this city, on Wednesday, the 2d day of June next, which it is believed will eclipse all previous demonstrations of the kind in this or any other city in the country.

The crop of Kentucky tobacco is known to be large, and the estimate is that 50,000 hhds. will be sold in this market. The trade has never exhibited a more manifest liberality, and the cash premiums amount to $4,000, distributed among thirteen classes with the various grades, and giving to each class an average of over $300. This fact cannot fail to influence large shipments of premium leaf to this market, which, with the large number of buyers constantly in attendance, and which will be indefinitely increased on the occasion of the Fair, from all sections of the country, gives reasonable assurance that the leaf offered will command the highest prices warranted by its merits.

In connection with the fair, the managers intend giving a banquet, which shall not be inferior to that which gave eclat to the fair of 1868 on the contrary, it is believed by those who are commissioned to provide the viands and arrange for the entertainment of the invited guests, that the festivities of the occasion will demonstrate that Louisville is fully prepared in this particular as in every other to maintain her prominent position as a leaf tobacco market. The facilities now afforded for storing tobacco are unsurpassed, and with six large tobacco warehouses shippers may feel assured that their consignments will be properly guarded while awaiting the fair, and as on former occasions the merits of the samples fully discussed and the premiums honorably awarded. The indications now are that the annual Tobacco Fair for 1869 will be the most brilliant affair of the kind that has occurred in the country.

A CROSS OF FLOWERS.

The Art Preservative of Decorations for the Dead.

From time immemorial it has been a beautiful custom to strew the graves of the loved and lost with bright flowers, emblems of the love of the living for the dead. The orange flowers of the bridal wreath and the immortelles that decorate the tomb mark the two great epochs of human existence, and the memory of the one and the other forms the golden or the saddening reminiscence of all of us who have passed the heydey of youth. How often has the same gentle hand caressingly crowned the virgin brow and tenderly laid the cross of flowers upon the casket that bears the last of earth! What would we not give in later years to look upon the buds, the blossoms and the wreaths that would recall our moments of happiness, or the memory of our griefs in the hour of our last parting with the loved ones who have gone before. How grateful to the burdened heart to know that in the church-yard afar off there still blooms in perennial loveliness the flowers our hands have hung about the tomb where our hearts lie buried.

Among the many pleasant teachings of modern science, few comparatively trifling things confers a purer pleasure or a more grateful sense of delight than the act of preserving these beautiful reminders of absent or departed friends. In later years we do not need to search out the hardy and seldom beautiful *immortelles*, but sweet violets, pale roses, drooping ferns, and all the wealth of the garden or conservatory may be preserved for years intact in their freshness and fadeless in their beauty. The bouquet that tells the story of our earliest love, the wreath that was worn at the first entrance into the life of the world, or the cross that tender and gentle hands laid upon the coffin of our dear ones, may be preserved till kind friends shall in turn decorate our graves with them.

Our thoughts were attracted to this subject on seeing at the drug store on the corner of Fourth and Green streets a lovely cross of flowers thus scientifically preserved, and which will last in its present beauty for many years. No fitter tribute could be found, whether as a present to youthful loveliness, or as a hallowed offering to departed worth. This graceful and everlasting "thing of beauty" was made and rendered immortal by a lady of this city, and will be seen and admired by every person of taste who may choose to visit it.

INDIANA LEGISLATURE.

The Prospect of an Early Compromise Arrangement.

Another ineffectual attempt was made by the Republicans on Friday and on Saturday to organize the Legislature. The Democrats have continued to keep at a respectful distance from the State Capital, and have not even so much as qualified yet. The Republicans met in caucus on Friday and voted down the proposition of the Democrats to qualify and take their seats if the Republicans would pledge themselves not to bring up the amendment for a certain number of days, and to give the Democrats two days' notice before calling it up. Yesterday morning the Democratic members held a caucus and considered a written proposition signed by Mr. Fisher and four of the Republican Senators, beside Representative Overmyer and twelve additional Republican members of the House. They each pledged themselves upon their honor that, in case the amendment is called up, to vote against its consideration until the necessary appropriations have been passed, and also agreed to vote for a postponement; and further, that when the question shall come up for ratification, they will, twenty-four hours previous, give notice to the Democrats that the vote will be taken. The caucus rejected the proposition, because the members were afraid it was a snare laid to get the Democrats in their seats, and then those Republicans making the above pledge could easily step out, and the amendment being called up, would be ratified. Our informant, a member of the House, feels confident that a compromise will be effected, and that both Houses will convene on Monday.

ANOTHER INDIANA SENSATION.

A Wealthy Physician and ex-Member of the Legislature Charged With an Indecent Assault.

A decided sensation was created in Clarke county, Indiana, a few days ago, by the arrest of Dr. F. C. H. Honneus, of Providence, Indiana, at Bennettsville, in the above county, on the charge of having assaulted a lady named Mrs. Steppy with attempt to commit rape, when attending her in the capacity of a physician. The Doctor was taken before the magistrate a day or two ago, and, we believe, waived an examination and gave bonds in the sum of $6,000 for his appearance before the Clarke Circuit Court.

We are not in possession of enough of the details of the affair to state what the evidences of his guilt are. Dr. Honneus is well known in Southern Indiana as an ex-member of the Legislature and one of the most wealthy citizens of Clarke county. Heretofore he has always enjoyed the esteem of the people among whom he has resided for so many years. This fact attaches to the case importance and makes the occurrence very startling.

The merits of the case will be looked into by the grand jury at Charlestown.

The Tar Case.

Our readers will remember the details of an outrage, the particulars of which we printed two months or more ago, in relation to the application of a coat of tar to the person of a white woman who was a servant in a family living in the pond settlement. The perpetrators of the act seemed to think that they had amused the public with a splendid joke, but their helpless victim and the officers of the county thought differently, so the parties were arrested and prosecuted for the offense.

The case has been ably managed on both sides, and the "Tar Case" among the practitioners at the bar in Louisville has become as celebrated as the "Brindle cow case" upon the back of which animal Solon Shingle thought any ambitious young lawyer might ride into the halls of Congress. Two men were implicated in the indictment, and at the preliminary trial were required to give a heavy bond each to answer the charge preferred against them. The bonds were given and a hearing set for yesterday. One of the accused forfeited his bond by failing to put in an appearance. The other, Mason Houser, answered to his name, and the trial proceeded. The verdict was three months' confinement in the county jail and a fine of $500. This is just what it costs to defile the person of a female with tar in Louisville.

AMUSEMENTS.

Opera House—Miss Sophie Worrell and Her New York Burlesque Company.

A genuine sensation is in store for us on Monday (to-morrow) evening. The most beautiful and brilliant of the New York blondes, Sophie Worrell, a young lady of nineteen, will appear as the dashing, gallant, musical, and captivating Earl Darnley, in the greatest of burlesque successes, "The Field of the Cloth of Gold," the original in this *role*. She is proclaimed the standard by which others in the same character are judged.

In St. Louis recently, this piece literally crammed the theater for fourteen consecutive nights, and the press of that city pronounced it and Miss Worrell the great event of the dramatic season. Boquets, serenades and crowded houses testified the intense excitement created. On the last night but one of her engagement (being her benefit), although a fearful storm prevailed, it was a perfect ovation; the audience extended to the street entrance of the theater, and hundreds were turned away, unable to obtain admission. On this occasion Miss Worrell was the recipient of a beautiful set of jewelry, presented by the members of the press, at a cost of $250.

Wherever Miss Worrell has played during the season, her succes has been immense. She has her entire New York Company, chorus, ballet, &c., including the celebrated terpsichorean artists, M'lle Billon and Mons. Van Hamme, and a variety of attractions new to a Louisville audience. The company numbers some forty persons.

Emmet's Speech.

Mr. J. A. Rouayne, the elocutionist, will deliver the great speech of Robert Emmet, full and entire, at Masonic Temple, on the 15th instant. He is represented as a good reader and declaimer, and no doubt will be liberally patronized by the friends of Ireland and the Fenian element especially.

A Card.

Dr. Gildea, of the Colton Dental Association, No. 154 Fifth street, would respectfully call the attention of the public to his new material for dental plates, namely: aluminium. This metal is superior to all other materials, except gold or platinum, and is nearly equal to them; and in price less than all other metals. Call and examine specimens.

N. B.—Dr. W. B. Stone will be pleased to wait on all persons wishing his services, at the Colton Dental Rooms, during the present week.

CITY FEATURES.

GO SLOW.

You Will All Have a Chance.

"Hallo, stranger, you appear to be traveling?" "Yes, I always travel when on a journey." "I think I have seen you somewhere?" "Very likely; I have often been there." "What might be your name?" "It might be Ben. Butler, but, thank God, it isn't." "Have you been long in these parts?" "Never longer than at present—five feet nine." "Well, where are you going?" "Don't you see? I'm trying to keep up with the crowd of people, who are going to the Florence Sewing Machine Parlors, 110 Fourth street, Louisville, to buy my wife one of the latest improved and best family sewing machines in the world. Don't get in my way; I must have one of the Florence family favorites, or there will be a row when I return home."

A New Article of Coal.

Messrs. Caldwell & Anshutz, a firm of reliable and responsible gentlemen, have established an office at No. 70 Fifth street, in this city, for the sale of Coalburg and Ripe creek coal, articles for the first time introduced into this market. The Coalburg is a semi-cannel coal, and it is claimed to be the nicest coal for grates and the best for cooking purposes ever mined in the West. We have tried it, and our experience enables us to pronounce it a very superior article, and one which will soon come into general use and become popular. Mr. Len. S. Miller, who is well and favorably known here, will be found in the office of Caldwell & Anshutz, ready to attend to the orders of those who wish to test the new coal.

☞ We call special attention to the advertisement of W. H. Andrews, "the dry goods man." Mr. Andrews is one of our most prominent and extensive merchants. The unprecedented offer to send specimens to the country free of charge, and to have goods returned when they do not suit, brings the city to the very door of our country friends, and enables them to save the expense of travel and hotel bills; which will not only increase their stock of funds to purchase with, but will enable them to select from the varied assortment of our large stock of goods. Mr. Andrews is responsible, and his proposition no humbug. Give him a trial. See advertisement in another column.

☞ Furniture upholstered at Zook's, 186 Third street.

Henderson Land Sale.

The great Henderson Land Sale is no swindling lottery, gotten up by unprincipled adventurers for the purpose of fleecing our citizens. The projector of the scheme is a worthy and responsible citizen of Kentucky, who, owing to the derangement of our labor system, is unable to cultivate such large bodies of land as formerly, and takes this method to dispose of them. The plan is indorsed by Gov. Stevenson, U. S. Senator McCreery, Hon. John T. Bunch and other prominent gentlemen of this and other States. For the details of this rare scheme, see advertisement elsewhere.

☞ Have you read the advertisement of the Buchanan property under the head of auction sales? If not, do so. This property is admirably adapted for an infirmary, orphan asylum, or any other public institution. The ground attached to the house, say two acres, makes this place particularly desirable as a home for children, and this is a first-rate location for a first-class boarding school. If desired, the house can be divided at small expense and made into two handsome residences. We will show the property at any time. PEARSON, MEDDIS & FERGUSON.

More Evidence of Dr. Jones' Superior Skill.

I have been very hard of hearing thirty-four years. Through the skill of Dr. Jones I am greatly relieved both in my hearing and of the confusion and noise in my head. I recommend all my friends and acquaintances to employ his skill at once, as his stay is limited to the 14th inst. My age is 74. I live on the corner of Fulton and Wayne streets, Louisville. THOS. S. CLARK.

☞ Furniture repaired at 186 Third street.

☞ You can see and select from twelve different styles of white linen bosom shirts at J. Winter's, corner of Third and Market, or have your shirts made to order by measurement.

☞ Mr. R. Ten Broeck has at his beautiful place, Hurstbourne, in this county, the imported horse "Phaeton," who is as well bred as a horse can be, and certainly one of the very best looking horses in the country. The admirers of horse flesh will be delighted with a sight of this splendid animal.

☞ Buy your kid gloves, pocket handkerchiefs, socks, and underwear at J. Winter's, corner of Third and Market.

Postponed.

On account of the inclement weather, the sale of property on the corner of Eighth and Main streets, advertised to take place on the 10th inst., by C. C. W. Alfriend, is postponed until Saturday next, the 17th inst., at 3 P. M.

☞ Leave your measure for a spring suit of clothes at J. Winter's, corner of Third and Market, second floor.

☞ Country merchants and dress-makers will find something of special interest to them by reading the advertisement of the Messrs. Blum Brothers, on the first page.

☞ Furniture revarnished at Zook's, 186 Third street.

Mortuary Report.

HEALTH OFFICE,
LOUISVILLE, KY., April 10.

Consumption	8	Croup	3
Pneumonia	3	Dropsy	2
Inanition	2	Smallpox	2
Apoplexy of lungs	1	Cancer	1
Measles	1	Meningitis tuberc	1
Old age	1	Puerperal fever	1
Pertussis	1	Scrofula	1
Still-born	1	Unknown	4
Total			33

SEX.

Male	16	Female	17
Total			33

COLOR.

White	20	Black	13
Total			33

NATIVITY.

America	28	Ireland	1
Germany	4		
Total			33

AGES.

Under 3 years	13	30 to 40 years	3
3 to 6 years	2	40 to 50 years	4
6 to 10 years	1	50 to 60 years	0
10 to 20 years	4	60 to 70 years	3
20 to 30 years	1	70 and over	3
Without medical attention			8

SAMUEL MANLY, M. D.,
Secretary Board of Health.

THE COURTS.

LOUISVILLE CITY COURT.

HON. E. S. CRAIG, JUDGE.

SATURDAY, April 10.

Peter McKnight and M. R. Considine came into the presence of his honor Judge Craig to answer to the charge of drunkenness. They were fined $3 and sentenced for sixty days—own bond.

John Williams (colored), assault and battery on Louis Henderson. Action suspended, released on bond to answer.

Lowdy Howard was ordered to be brought into court on Monday.

The consideration of the case of Adolph Hurtz, who was arrested for carrying concealed weapons, was postponed until next Monday in order to give the young man a better chance to defend himself.

Eleanor Hickman and Josephine Price were found at 2 o'clock in the morning sleeping and groaning in a stranger's yard, and for this disorderly conduct these two cuir'd wim'n were fined $5 each and sent to the workhouse for three months.

John Walsh and Jack Fowler for drunkenness were each fined $5 and sent up for sixty days.

Jack Stewart, drunk; fined $5 and sixty days in limbo.

John Williams' case of running over and wounding Henry Haddenfield with a street car was postponed until Tuesday next.

JEFFERSON CIRCUIT COURT.

HON. H. W. BRUCE, JUDGE.

The court met on yesterday at the usual hour. The indictment for larceny against Emma Thomas was dismissed.

James Reisse, charged with larceny, pleaded guilty, and his punishment was fixed at one year in the penitentiary.

The persons convicted at the present term were then sentenced. The following is a list of their names and their sentences:

Ham Parker, malicious cutting, one year.
Louis Schelle, larceny, one year.
Jas. Reisse, larceny, one year.
Wm. Johnston (col.), embezzlement, one year.
Frank Slaughter, hog-stealing, two years.

The court then adjourned to the first Monday in May.

THE HOUSE OF REFUGE—AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

Ex parte John Huber—Opinion of Judge Bruce.

The acts of the Legislature granting the charter of the House of Refuge and amendatory thereto clearly authorize the proceeding by which John Huber was committed to that institution, unless these acts are in violation of the Federal or State Constitution. A judicial officer should not pronounce a legislative act constitutional unless it be clearly so beyond any doubt. In this case I cannot say the acts in question are so. It seems to me that there can be no great difference between these acts and the ordinary apprentice laws. The boy was committed on the sworn petition of his father asking it to be done. The institution seems to be an excellent one, more a benevolent than penal one, and better fitted for the care of a boy twelve years old than the father of such boy who would ask that his son should be sent to such an institution. The welfare of the boy being the chief consideration in such a proceeding as this, it seems to me that it will be best promoted by leaving him in the House of Refuge. I therefore deny the application for his discharge.

UNITED STATES COURT.

HON. BLAND BALLARD, JUDGE.

Samuel Smock, convicted at the last term of this court of carrying on the business of a distiller without having first paid the special tax, was on yesterday fined $1,000 and sentenced to imprisonment in the Marion county jail for six months. This is not the first time Smock has been punished for violating the internal revenue laws.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COMMON COUNCIL.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 8, 1869.

Present—Wm. F. Duerson, President, and all the members except Messrs. Fuller, Fulton and Vissman.

The reading of the journal of the previous session was dispensed with.

President Duerson announced the following standing committees for the ensuing year:

Finance—McAteer, Tapp and Long.
Revision—Coke, Jefferson and Walling.
Streets, Eastern District—Vissman, Gray and O'Connor.
Streets, Western District—Fuller, Walling and Walton.
Taverns, Eastern District—German, Orrill and Jones.
Taverns, Western District—LaRue, Fulton and Jenkins.
Gas and Water—Brobston, Dix and Tapp.
Fire Department—Long, Fulton and Jefferson.
Police—Jones, Coke and McAteer.
Public Works—McCulloch, Clemons and Dix.
Wharf—Jefferson, Walton and German.
Contracts—German, LaRue and McDermott.
Hospitals—Tapp, O'Connor and Orrill.
Court-house and Court Buildings—Sacksteder, Brobston and Fulton.
Workhouse—O'Connor, German and Coke.
Education—Clemons, Sacksteder and LaRue.
Almshouse—Walling, Jenkins and Vissman.
Printing—Jenkins, McAteer and McCulloch.
Grievances—McDermott, Clemons and Gray.
Elections—Gray, Coke and Clemons.
Cemeteries—Fulton, McCulloch and Fuller.
Bonds—Gray, Long and Walton.
Assessments—Dix, McDermott and Brobston.
Health—Orrill, Walling and German.
Railroads—Dix, Vissman and Long.
Sewers, E. D.—O'Connor, Jones and Sacksteder.
Sewers, W. D.—Walton, Fuller and Dix.

A message was read from the Mayor, transmitting a communication from the Memphis Commercial Convention in regard to the building up of a trade with Europe through Southern seaports, which was referred to the Committee on Railroads.

Mr. LaRue declined serving as chairman of the Committee of Taverns and Groceries of the Western District.

The Mayor submitted the bonds of D. J. Bowles and John Sheily, Street Inspectors, which were referred to the Committee on Bonds.

Mr. Brobston moved to take up the report of the committee on examination of election returns.

Dr. Walling moved to table said report, when, on motion of Mr. Long, the consideration thereof was postponed.

Mr. Coke presented a resolution directing the City Attorney to report to the Council at the next meeting who, under the city charter and ordinances is authorized to receive and open the poll books and issue certificates of election, which was adopted, when, on motion, the vote adopting said report was reconsidered.

Mr. O'Connor presented a petition to open Hancock street from Broadway to Laurel, which was referred to the Street Commissioners.

Mr. O'Connor presented a resolution directing the Market Master to have water plugs placed in the Preston street market, at a cost not exceeding $100, which was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Onell, the vote adopting the same was reconsidered, and the same was referred to the Committee on Gas and Water.

Mr. Coke presented an ordinance concerning the Committee on Elections, which was read once, rule suspended, and passed.

A resolution from the Board of Aldermen, directing the Mayor to notify the President of the Shelbyville & Louisville Turnpike Company that the resolution approved April 3, 1869, authorizing the purchase of a portion of the said company's roads and bridges are null and void, was referred to a special committee, of Messrs. German, Brobston and Tapp.

Mr. Orrill presented a resolution directing the Mayor to advertise and contract for three hydrants on the Bardstown road, which was referred to the Committee on Gas and Water.

Mr. Long presented a resolution raising a joint session at the next regular meeting of the Council at 9 o'clock to elect all the officers required to be elected in April, which was adopted.

Mr. Orrill moved to take up the report of the Committee on Elections; when, on motion of Mr. Coke, said report was tabled, by the following vote;

YEAS—President Orrill, and Messrs. Clemons, Coke, Dix, Gray, Jenkins, McAteer, McCulloch, McDermott, Orrill, Sacksteder, Walling, and Walton—13.

NAYS—Messrs. Brobston, German, Jefferson, O'Connor, and Tapp—5.

A resolution to adjourn until Thursday evening, April 15, 1869, at 8 o'clock, was adopted; when the Board adjourned.

J. M. VAUGHAN, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THURSDAY EVENING, April 8, 1869.

Present—President Rubel, and all the members except Messrs. Krack and Gilpin.

The reading of the minutes of the preceding meeting was dispensed with, and the same were approved.

The President announced the following standing committees for the ensuing year:

Finance—Dulaney and Barret.
Revision—Fox and Krack.
Streets, E. D.—Story and Barret.
Streets, W. D.—Sheridan and Dulaney.
Wharf—Gilpin and Gies.
Public Works—Gies and Story.
Taverns and coffee-houses, E. D.—Krack and Heinsohn.
Taverns and coffee-houses, W. D.—Crowe and Gies.
Fire department—Krack and Sheridan.
Police—Byrne and Heinsohn.
Elections and bonds—Fox and Dulaney.
Contracts—Barret and Fox.
Hospital—Crowe and Gilpin.
Almshouse—Gies and Crowe.
Work-house—Gilpin and Byrne.
Cemeteries—Sheridan and Story.
Public printing—Heinsohn and Gies.
Gas and water—Story and Byrne
Education—Heinsohn and Gilpin.
Grievances—Fox and Byrne.
Court-house and public buildings—Byrne and Krack.
Assessments—Barret and Sheridan.
Railroads—Dulaney and Fox.
Health—Gilpin and Crowe.
House of Refuge—Barret and Krack.

Mr. Dulaney introduced a resolution directing the proper steps to be taken to annul the transaction for the purchase by the city of the right-of-way and franchise of the Shelbyville and Louisville Turnpike Company, which was referred to a special joint committee, and Messrs. Dulaney and Story were appointed said committee form this Board.

An ordinance, concerning Committee on Elections, was read once and referred to the Revision Committee and City Attorney.

A resolution from the Common Council was adopted raising a joint session at 9 o'clock, at the next regular meeting, for the election of all city officers to be elected during the month of April, 1869.

Mr. Sheridan submitted a claim of N. Ratterman & Co., of $14, for burying paupers, which was allowed.

A resolution was adopted to meet again on Thursday evening, April 15, 1869, at 8 o'clock, and then the board adjourned.

OLIVER LUCAS, Clerk.

NEW ALBANY.

NEW ALBANY, April 11.

James P. Luce, Esq., is in New York city. Several private dispatches to Radicals in this city state that he was confirmed by the Senate on last Thursday evening.

The Salem Presbytery made the following appointments for preaching to-day: Second Presbyterian church, Rev. T. A. Steele; Third Presbyterian church, Rev. I. I. St. John.

The following marriage licenses have been issued during the past week: James P. Dill to Nannie Henry, Frederick Sterritt to Lenora F. Woods, and Wm. Farmer to Rebecca Myers.

There will be a meeting of the Democratic Executive Committee of the city of New Albany, at the Ledger office, on Monday evening, April 12th, at 7 o'clock.

The Hon. John S. Davis representative from Floyd, returned from Indianapolis on the afternoon train yesterday. He reports heavy rains at Indianapolis, and along the line of the Jeffersonville railroad.

About forty applications to James P. Luce for clerkships have been filed at the office of the New Albany Commercial. Sixteen or seventeen of these come from parties in Louisville.

Bishop De St. Palais arrived from Vincennes yesterday evening. He will administer the rite of confirmation to a large number of candidates in the German Catholic Church to-day.

Judge R. H. Jewett of the Circuit Court was in town yesterday. He goes to Salem to-morrow to preside over the sitting of the Washington Circuit Court. Mr. R. J. Shaw of our city, Prosecuting Attorney, goes with him.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Ben. Brown, a German residing in Port Fulton, Clark county, while coming over the knobs, sent his little boy Willie ahead in a wagon, instructing him to stop at a certain barber shop in New Albany. When the boy's father arrived he learned that the little fellow had stopped at the place designated but had gone away. Mr. Brown wandered about town all evening, but failed to find his son. He is near eight years of age, has blue eyes, and was dressed in a jeans suit. If any body should find him they will please put him aboard the Jeffersonville train, and he will then be able to get home.

A woman named Hicks, representing herself as coming from Meade county, Kentucky, yesterday applied to Reuben Robertson, Esq., Township Trustee for public charity. She represented herself in a destitute condition, with two children to support. Mr. Robertson of course had no right to give aid to foreign paupers and was unable to extend any help. It is a pity that there is not some benevolent organization in our city to look after such cases, examine into their merits and send them were they belong, or place them in a position to help themselves. As soon as our authorities begin to extend help to strange paupers a flood-tide will set in upon us. Inexorable necessity compels them to be turned away empty handed.

The committee to whom was referred the petition of Geo. V. Howk, W. C. DePauw, and Mr. Fordice, asking to be chartered as a gas and coke company, had a meeting yesterday. The present applicants ask a charter for thirty years, at the end of which time the city must buy the gas-works at cost or grant an extension of the charter for twenty additional years. A charter under such terms is regarded as being virtually a grant for fifty years. The committee have determined to seek all the information the experience of other cities will afford before giving a charter to any company, and it is most likely that whoever offers the most advantageous terms, will, if responsible, receive the charter. Several of our prominent and wealthy citizens were present at the meeting of the committee, and have signified their intention of organizing a company, and will very likely lay a proposition before the Council at its next regular meeting.

Marshal Thomas Akers returned from his protracted trip to Lawrence county on last evening's train, by the New Albany and Chicago Railroad. He reports that the man Geo. Hampton, whom he very recently arrested for the robbery of Mr. Weist, at Scottsville, on the 20th of March last, was tried in Mitchell before 'Squire Brown. The evidence was conclusive against the defendant. He was not only identified as the man who committed the robbery, but also as the same man who a few days previous to burglarizing Mr. Weist had called upon him to get a twenty dollar bill changed. He was prosecuted by Mr. Putnam, of Bedford, and defended by Mr. Tucker, of Orleans. The defendant was required to give bail in the sum of $1,000, in default of which he went to jail. A lady named Mrs. Thomas, of Daviess county, was at Mitchell during the trial, and recognized Hampton as the man who robbed herself and husband on the 17th of March last.

New Albany certainly has a good many citizens with inventive genius. Messrs. George M. Hipple and Robert Sherrer, two enterprising blacksmiths, have constructed a new style velocipede on an enlarged scale. It has three wheels, which are placed in a triangular position. Two of the wheels, which are nine feet in diameter, are placed in front, some four or five feet apart. The third wheel, which is three feet in diameter, is placed in the rear in an equidistant position from each of the front wheels. The axle of the front wheels is shaped similar to a semicircle with short parallel lines at right angles with each end of the semicircle. A triangular platform is hung from the front wheels and fastened to the hind wheel. The axle mentioned is so peculiarly shaped that two men can stand on the platform and with the use of their hands and arms turn the axle, which is on the principle of a lever and has the power thereof. By an ingenious contrivance one or both wheels can be run at a time. This is done so as to turn either to the right or left as the riders may desire. The inventors have made several trials of this new contrivance and have traveled at the rate of thirty miles an hour. Velocipedes have heretofore been instruments of pleasure and pastime, but this improvement can be run over good turnpike or smooth dirt roads. It is not unlikely that it will become quite useful in districts where there are no railroads.

THE SALEM PRESBYTERY—NEW SCHOOL.

The Presbytery convened at 8½ A. M. yesterday. The business was preceded by the usual devotional exercises.

Rev. P. Beven moved for the establishment of a new church near Greenville, to be called the St. Johns.

Rev. Loughmiller opposed the establishment of another church in a community scarcely able to support one church, and wanted the membership of the organization consolidated with the Greenville church.

Rev. Beven thought the proposition impracticable, and said the people would be unwilling to join with the Greenville church.

The matter was referred to a committee of Revs. Krumler, Hutchinson and Elder Mann.

EDUCATION FOR THE MINISTRY.

The Committee on Education, Revs. Thos. A. Steele and Silas Moore, submitted in substance the following report:

To the Members of Salem Presbytery:

The number of candidates for the ministry has for several years been on the increase. The Assembly's committee in the year 1864 gave assistance to eighty-seven young men. This number has risen to two hundred and five for the year ending May last.

Because of a failure on the part of some of our churches within the bounds of this Presbytery and other Presbyteries, the treasury is entirely exhausted. The last appropriation for this year will be due in May. The young men are looking for their quarterly remittances—the committee is waiting for supplies.

It is reported that only 277 churches out of the more than 1,500 on the roll of the General Assembly made an offering for the year ending May, 1868. We are somewhat responsible for so great a number of delinquent churches. Of the twelve churches connected with the Presbytery of Salem only six contributed to this work the last year, viz:

Evansville	$75 00
New Albany, Second	61 45
New Albany, Third	26 80
Mitchell	16 20
Seymour	5 00
Bloomington	11 00

This year the following churches report the sum affixed to their names, viz:

Evansville	$44 10
New Albany, 2d	161 00
Bloomington	6 40
Mitchell	16 00

The Presbytery have under its care two candidates for the ministry—one in the senior class at Lane Theological Seminary, the other a member of the preparatory department at Wabash College.

There are also several young men connected with our churches who have the work of the ministry under consideration, but have not as yet committed themselves.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The committee on the standing committees made the following report: Foreign Mission, Rev. Prof. E. Ballantine and Elder E. H. Mann; Home Mission, Rev. C. Hutchinson and Elder J. M. Hains; Church Erection, Rev. J. P. E. Krumler and Elder Samuel Orr; Education, Rev. T. A. Steele and Elder Silas Moore; Publication, Rev. J. M. Sadd and Dr. Dodd; Sabbath Schools, Rev. I. I. St. John and Dr. Browning. Adopted.

SUPPLIES.

The committee on supplying pulpits made the following report: Rev. T. A. Steele, one week with the Mt. Zion Church, time to be fixed by that church. Anderson—Rev. I. I. St. John, third Sabbath in June. Third Church of New Albany, second Sabbath in May, Rev. Joseph Sadd; third and fourth Sabbaths, Rev. I. I. St. John. Providence—Fourth Sabbath in April, Rev. I. I. St. John. Georgetown, Lamb's and Bethel—Rev. C. Hutchinson.

Rev. Mr. St. John moved that the Sunday School institute convene after the sitting of the Presbytery at Mount Lebanon. Adopted.

Rev. Mr. Krumler was selected to preach the opening sermon at Mount Lebanon next fall. Subject: "The gospel way of giving."

SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Dr. Browning reported that he had organized nineteen Sunday schools and visited and aided thirty-six, and gave a gave a general report encouraging in its nature and referring to the importance of the Sunday school enterprise.

The Presbytery then adjourned until half-past 3 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

In the afternoon the committee reported in favor of receiving St. John's church into the Presbytery. Adopted.

Elder Madison Martin, of the St. John's church, was enrolled as a member of the Presbytery.

Mr. Geo. E. Smith was introduced by Rev. P. Beven as a candidate for the ministry, and was taken under charge of the Presbytery.

The special subject for discussion, viz: "How shall the youthful mind be inspired with a missionary?" was postponed until the next meeting of the Presbytery.

The Presbytery then adjourned to meet at Mt. Lebanon on Tuesday, September 14, 1869.

JEFFERSONVILLE.

JEFFERSONVILLE, April 11.

Uhe Clarke Circuit Court, Judge Bicknell presiding, convenes at Charleston to-morrow.

Another runaway couple from Kentucky yesterday applied to deputy clerk W. B. Goodwin for license to marry, but were refused.

Capt. J. W. Jacobs, night collector on the ferry, has announced himself as an independent candidate for City Clerk.

A recent military order makes Jeffersonville a permanent depot for Quartermaster supplies. There has been some talk of establishing barracks and a recruiting depot here.

The meeting which was to have been held in the Fourth ward for the purpose of nominating two Councilmen did not convene last night. There will be a call from the Executive Committee for the meeting to be held this week.

The Catholic Fair closed last night. The ladies can congratulate themselves on the very favorable and profitable termination of the festival. Notwithstanding the last night was very inclement, and kept away many persons who would have been glad to attend, yet the church will find its treasury swelled by a handsome addition to its fund. The following persons drew prizes on Friday night: Mrs. George Webster, of Louisville, a fine lithographic picture of Bishop Maurice De St. Palais, of Vincennes; James Phillips, a violin; Patrick Ryan, a rocking-chair; Miss Bridget Ryan, a cake; John Ryan, an elegant picture; Mrs. Jonathan E. Frickston, a silver tea-pot; J. A. Terry, a barrel of flour; J. E. Plumadore, a box of cigars; A. Wheedon, a fine picture.

River News.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY.

Cincinnati	ST. CHARLES	3 P. M.
Nashville	HAVANA	10 A. M.

ARRIVALS—April 10.

Gen. Lytle, Cin.	Major Anderson, Cin.
Richmond, N. O.	Blue Wing, Ky. river.
Leonora No. 2, Madison.	Tarascon, Henderson.
Wild Duck, Pittsburg.	Abeona, Cin.
Louisville, N. O.	

DEPARTURES—April 10.

Gen. Lytle, Cin.	Major Anderson, Cin.
Richmond, N. O.	Blue Wing, Ky. river.
Leonora No. 2, Madison.	Tarascon, Henderson.
Mary Erwin, Ark. river.	Wild Duck, St. Louis.
Abeona, St. Louis.	Red River, Salt river.
Argonaut No. 2, Ten. ry.	Louisville, Cin.

BOATS IN PORT.

Pine Bluff, city wharf.	Rose Hite, city wharf.
Leslie Combs, city wharf.	

THE RIVER is still falling at this point with 9 feet 3 inches water in the canal, 7 feet 3 inches water in the chute, and 6 feet 3 inches water on the rocks last evening, a decline of 1 foot 9 inches since our last report. A steady rain commenced falling about noon yesterday and continued far into the night. Business was rather slack on the wharf yesterday, the inclement weather having a very depressing effect on shipments.

The popular and reliable passenger steamer Havana, Capt. Pierce, of the "white collar" line, will leave the city wharf at 10 A. M. to-day for Nashville. This line has won an enviable notoriety by their promptness and regularity in leaving port when advertised. Capt. J. W. Forsee is the agent of the line.

The Rose Hite takes the place of the Palestine in the Henderson trade Monday evening.

The Nick Longworth, Capt. Lew. Kates, is announced to leave for New Orleans on Tuesday from the city wharf. The Longworth is one of the nicest boats on the river, and has the cleverest crew of any boat afloat.

The Abeona, for St. Louis, added 100 barrels of whisky, 150 cases and 25 barrels of bitters, 40 dozen chairs, 35 passengers and 10 tons of miscellaneous freight, and went down to the mill to fill out with cement, for which she had engagements for 600 barrels.

The Kentucky river packet, Blue Wing No. 3, had good trips both ways yesterday.

The big Richmond arrived from New Orleans yesterday with a fair freight list and a cabin full of people. She returned last evening with a moderate trip. Dr. Crowe, of this city, was a passenger in her for the Hot Springs in Arkansas.

The towboat V. F. Wilson arrived yesterday with two barges of staves from Kanawha river, which are to be shipped to New Orleans and thence to France. How's that for the great water route?

The following is an abstract of the report of Col. J. V. Guthrie, Supervising Inspector of this (Sixth) district for the quarter ending March 31st: Evansville—Number of boats inspected 14; amount of tonnage 229,809. Customs received $294 86. Louisville—Boats inspected 13; amount of tonnage 722,498; pilots licensed 44; engineers licensed 43; customs received $1,696 94. Nashville—Boats inspected 5; amount of tonnage 129,833; pilots licensed 15; engineers licensed 9; customs received $905 01. Memphis—Boats inspected 11; amount of tonnage 276,877; pilots licensed 25; engineers licensed 32; customs received $253 36. Total—Boats inspected 48; tonnage 1,349,757; pilots licensed 84; engineers licensed 84; customs received $3,538 66.

The towboat Ella arrived from Pittsburg yesterday with a tow of coal for the South.

The Argonaut No. 2 left for Tennessee river yesterday with a moderate trip. Promptness is one of the cardinal virtues, and we are glad to see that the officers of the Argonaut are alive to its importance. There is considerable freight here for Tennessee river which she could have got by waiting until to-day, but her officers preferred to go as advertised. Promptness and regularity are winning cards.

The Mary Erwin left for Arkansas river last evening with all she could carry.

No tidings have been received of Uncle Wright Rea, who mysteriously disappeared from Madison a few weeks ago. The general impression is that he has been foully dealt with.

The Louisiana left New Orleans for this port Wednesday.

The Belle Lee left New Orleans for this port yesterday.

The Ollie Sullivan has been sold at Evansville to Capt. C. O. Thomas. She enters the Wabash trade.

John Robinson's circus will come down on the General Lytle to-night.

Immense rafts of logs and lumber are reported coming out of Big Sandy river. That stream is almost blocked by them.

Senator Morton is of opinion that the River and Harbor bill, as it now stands, will enable the Secretary of War to provide for the continuance of work on the Louisville canal.

The Jim Watson arrived at Frankfort Wednesday with five barges Coalburg coal for Steele & Macklin. This is the largest number of barges of coal ever towed by a single steamer in the Kentucky river in one trip.

River Telegrams.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

PITTSBURG, April 10.—Weather pleasant. Monongahela, scant 7 feet. Alleghany, 8 feet 2 inches and falling. Arrived—Packets. Departed—Monongahela, for St. Paul; Robert Burns, for Missouri river. Good trips.

[To the Associated Press.]

PITTSBURG, April 10.—Weather cloudy. Ther. 60 degrees. Monongahela 7 feet and falling.

CINCINNATI, April 10.—Arrived—Kate Putnam, from Pittsburg. Departed—Kate Putnam for Nashville; Darling for Memphis; Swallow, for N. O.; Havana, for Nashville. Cloudy, with snow and rain in the afternoon. River 27 feet; 75 feet under bridge.

NASHVILLE, April 10.—River falling; 4½ feet on harpeth shoals. Weather fair and pleasant. Mercury 74 at 4 P. M. Arrived—Alpha, from upper Cumberland; Fannie Brandels, Evansville. Departed—John Lumsden, Cairo; Fannie Brandeis, Evansville; Ella Hughes, upper Cumberland.

CAIRO, April 10.—Arrived—Clifton, Cincinnati to Memphis, 4 A. M.; Belle of St. Louis, St. Louis to Memphis, 5 A. M.; Westmoreland, New Orleans to Cincinnati, 6 A. M.; Cheyenne, Cincinnati to Arkansas river, 9 A. M.; Bon Accord, Minneapolis to St. Louis, 10 A. M.; Octavia, Mound City to St. Louis, 11 A. M.; Lawrence, St. Louis to Cincinnati, noon; Wild Cat, Cairo to Nashville, 3 P. M.; Legal Tender, Cincinnati to White river, 3 P. M.; Cumberland, Evansville packet, 5 P. M.; Belle of Memphis, St. Louis to Memphis, 7 P. M. River stationary and raining.

ST. LOUIS, April 10.—Arrived—Shamrock, from Cincinnati; Andy Johnson, from Keokuk; Lady Pike, from Dubuque; Lucy Bertram, from Hannibal; Illinois, from Peoria. Departed—Andy Johnson, for Keokuk; Lucy Bertram, for Hannibal; Savannah, for St. Paul; Luminary, for Vicksburg; Bismarck, for New Orleans; Emperor and Peter Balen, for Fort Benton; Illinois, for Peoria. River still rising slowly, with an abundance of water above and below. Heavy rain falling nearly all day; now cold, with indications of clearing off.

Monetary and Commercial.

OFFICE OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL,
SATURDAY EVENING, April 10, 1869.

The local money market during the past week has worked uniformly easy. The demand for money, while moderately active, has not been pressing or in excess of the ability of the banks and banking houses, and the rates of interest are unchanged, prime paper passing readily at from 9 to 12 per cent.

EASTERN EXCHANGE—The demand for exchange on New York has been active throughout the week, and largely in excess of the supply. As a consequence, currency has been shipped in larger amounts than usual, and the rates have ruled at 1-20 premium buying to 1-10@⅛ premium selling.

The 10 A. M. dispatch to-day from New York reported gold at 133⅛. The 10:25 A. M. dispatch reported gold loans at 1-16 — and sterling exchange at 108@108⅝. The gold premium was firm during the day, and closed at 3 P. M. at 133⅛.

This market is in active sympathy with New York, and prices closed as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
Gold	132⅝	133⅝
Silver ¼s and ½s	126	
Silver dimes	124	

The following exhibits the course of the premium for the week ending Saturday, April 10:

	Opened.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closed.
5th	131⅛	131⅜	131⅛	131⅜
6th	131⅛	131⅜	131⅛	131⅜
7th	131⅝	131⅞	131⅝	131⅞
8th	131⅜	132⅛	131⅜	132
9th	132⅝	133⅛	132⅝	133
10th	133⅛	133⅝	132⅞	133⅛

RECAPITULATION.

Opened	131⅛	Lowest	131⅛
Highest	133⅝	Closed	133⅛

The New York Herald of the 7th says:

"The dealings in gold during the past few days have been on a diminished scale, and the premium is quite susceptible of an advance, owing to the very limited "short" interest in the market, operators being disinclined to speculate for a decline with the gold balances in the city banks at so low an ebb. The "bears" have discontinued "hammering" the market, uniting with the "bulls" in the impression that the jealousy of English banking houses will induce a strategy unfavorable to speculation in our bonds, the export of which, with the present relations of our imports to our exports, seems to be the only source of replenishing the supply of gold in the American market. The firmer feeling in exchange as compared with last week, which in ordinary times would tend to occasion a lower premium, is just now favorable to higher figures in gold, for the reason that it extinguishes the hope of gold importations."

The 10:25 A. M. dispatch to the Commercial News Department reported the market for Government bonds steady, and the closing quotations show steadiness. The demand in this market is still light, but a more active inquiry is reported, and the following are the closing quotations:

	Buying.	Selling.
Five-twenties 1861	115	116
Five-twenties 1862	119⅝	120⅛
Five-twenties 1864	114	115
Five-twenties 1865	115⅝	116⅝
Five-twenties 1865 (new)	112⅝	113⅛
Five-twenties 1867	112⅞	113⅜
Five-twenties 1868	112⅝	113⅛
Ten-forties	104⅝	105⅛

The following is an exhibit of the course of prices in New York for the past three days:

	Thur.	Frid.	Sat.	Ad.	Dec.
5-2s of 1861	115⅝	116	116	..	..
5-2s of 1862	119⅝	120⅛	119⅝	..	..
5-2s of 1864	114⅝	115	115	..	..
5-2s of 1865	116⅛	116⅝	116⅝	..	..
5-2s of 1865, new	112⅝	113⅛	113⅛	..	⅛
5-2s of 1867	113⅛	113⅜	113⅝	..	..
5-2s of 1868	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛	⅛	..
10-40s	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	..	..

LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS.—The market closes quiet and no transactions are reported to-day except in a few lots of railroad stocks.

MESSRS. MORTON, GALT & CO., bankers, No. 150 Main street, quote as follows:

National bank, first	120	@121
National bank, second	98	@ 99
National bank, Planters'	97	@ 98⅛
National bank, city	102	@105
Bank of Kentucky	119	@120
Bank of Louisville	95⅛	@ 96⅛
Merchants' bank	118	@120
Commercial bank	82	@ 83⅛
Northern bank	133	@135
Citizens' bank	110	@111
People's bank	103	@104
Mechanics' bank	100	@101
West'n Financial Corp'tion bank (new)	94	@ 95
Falls City Tobacco bank	97	@ 98
Masonic Bank	102	@103
Security Bank	108	@109
Louisville Insurance Company Bank	109	@110
Farmers' Bank	90	@ 95
Western Insurance Company Bank	120	@121
German Insurance Company Bank	163	@164
Gas Company stock	150	@151
L. & F. R. R. (preferred)	99⅝	@100
L. & F. R. R. (common)	65⅛	@ 65⅝
Jeff., Mad., & Ind. R. R.	50	@ 52
Louisville & Nashville R. R.	65	@ 65⅝

BONDS.

City for street improvements	75	@ 77
City for bounty	77	@ 78
City for school purposes	79	@ 80
City for Jeff. R. R.	79	@ 81
City for L. & N. R. R. (M. S.)	79	@ 80
City for L. & N. R. R. (L. E.)	79	@ 80
City for wharf (old)	78	@ 79
City for wharf (new)	79	@ 80
City for water-works (old)	80	@ 81
City for water-works (new)	77⅛	@ 79
Water-works bonds	79	@ 80
Canal bonds (first issue)	90	@ 92
Canal bonds (second issue)	81	@ 82
Canal bonds (third issue)	76⅛	@ 78⅛
Canal bonds (fourth issue)	78	@ 79
Kentucky State bonds (old)	99	@100
Kentucky State bonds (new)	93	@ 94
Jeff. R. R. bonds (old)	93	@ 94
Jeff. R. R. bonds (new)	79	@ 80
Lou. & Frank R. R. bonds (C. branch)	85⅛	@ 86⅛
Lou. & Nash. R. R. bonds (M. S.)	94	@ 96
Lou. & Nash. R. R. bonds (L. E. branch)	91	@ 92
Lou. & Nash. R. R. bonds (M. branch)	94	@ 95
Lou. & Nash R. R. bonds (cons'd mort).		@ 90
City for Elizabethtown & Paducah R. R.		@ 85
Ohio River Bridge Company		@100

STOCKS—The New York market for railway shares is still irregular and unsettled, and the following exhibit indicates the course of prices for the past three days:

	Thurs.	Frid.	Sat.
New York Central	165⅛	163⅛	162⅝
Reading	92	93⅛	92
Cleveland and Pittsburg	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝
Northwestern, common	84⅛	84⅛	84
Fort Wayne	131	131⅛	131⅛
Michigan Southern	97⅛	96⅝	96⅝
Chicago and R. I.	131⅝	131⅛	130⅝
Northwestern, preferred	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
Western Union Telegraph	45⅛	41⅝	41⅝

COMMERCIAL.

IMPORTS—Of leading articles by river and rail during twenty-four hours ending this evening, April 10.

Cotton, bales	390	Iron, bdls	3,207
Glass, boxes	681	Sundries, boxes	446
Mdse, boxes	315	Whisky, bbls	147
Alcohol, bbls	27	Acid, carboys	26
Paper, bdls	142	Hollow-ware, pcs	305
Beer, kegs	233	Seed, bags	77
Bacon, hhds	108	Bags, bales	45
White lead, kegs	95	Oil, bbls	129
H'dware, bxs	495	Potatoes, bbls	112
Soda, boxes	126	Drugs, boxes	69
Soap, boxes	50	Woodenware, bdls	252
Furniture, bdls	119	Apples, bbls	76
Candles, boxes	335	Malt, bags	480
Nails, kegs	1,647	Coffee, bags	51
Hay, bales	577	Cattle, head	45
Tobacco, hhds	131	Oats, bags	44
Cooperage, pkgs	51	Hides, bdls	88
Fruit, pkgs	226	Hoop-poles	12,000
Wheat, bags	25	Straw, bales	36
Sugar, hhds	20	Tallow, bbls	104
Tar, bbls	35	Moss, bales	29
Eggs, pkgs	53	Pig iron, tons	16
Hogshead	130	Paper, coils	26

Weekly Review of the Markets.

ALE AND BEER—The market is quotably unchanged, with ample stocks. We quote Wheeling and Madison ale at $13 per bbl and $8 50 per half bbl; Madison ale in bottles $1 40 per dozen, with discounts to the trade. Lager beer is held at $12@13 per bbl.

APPLES—Transactions during the past week have been on a moderate scale, and prices have remained steady at $5 50@6 for common to good, and $7@8 for prime to choice qualities.

BUTTER—Is in good request, and receipts are light. We quote country at 35@40c; W. R. tub at 40@45c; N. Y. tub at 45@50c.

BEESWAX—Is in active demand at 40@42c for prime.

BEANS—Are in light demand and prices are nominally unchanged; we quote on arrival at $2 50@2 75 per bbl for prime navy.

BAGGING AND ROPE—Stocks are ample and prices steady, with some sales of 2-lb Ky bagging during the week in round lots at 22c; we quote 2-lb Ky bagging at 22@23c, 1½-lb Ky bagging at 15@16c; machine rope at 8½@8¾c.

BATTING—Is in ample supply, and prices have undergone no quotable change. We quote Maysville No. 1 batting at 31@33c; Maysville tissue at 32@34c; No. 2 batting is held at 28@30 per lb.

BROOMS—Are firm and active, with light stocks. We quote at $4 50@6 per dozen, according to quality.

BROOM CORN—Is scarce and firm; prime article would readily command from $200@250 per ton.

BARK—Tanners are paying $9@10 per cord for chestnut oak.

COTTON YARNS—The market is steady with a fair demand at quotations. We quote at 20@22c for No 500; 19@21c for No 600, and 18@19c for No 700. Pound yarns are held at 44c. Jefferson, Frankfort and some other brands are held at 2c above our inside figures.

CARPET-CHAIN AND CANDLEWICK—Prices are steady. We quote carpet-chain at 46@47c per pound; 50@55 for colored. Candlewick at 45@48c per pound.

CORN MEAL—The market is steady with a good demand, and at 70@75c per bushel for bolted. Kiln-dried is steady at $4 25@4 50 per bbl.

CHEESE—Is in active demand and prices are firm. We quote Western Reserve nominal at 23@24c; factory is firm at 24@26c, and English dairy steady at 23¼@24½c.

CANDLES—Prices during the week have declined. Stocks are larger and the demand fair. We quote star candles, full weight, at 21¼@22½c; 12-oz at 16½@17½c. Tallow candles at 14@15c.

CEMENT—Is in good demand and steady at $1 75@2 per bbl.

COAL—We quote at 11c afloat; $4 per load of 25 bushels to the city. Pomeroy is held at $3 50 per load, and Cannel at $5 per load.

CORDAGE—Prices are unchanged. We quote: Manilla 22@23c; jute 15@17c; hemp 15@17c. Cotton is firm and in fair demand at 44@45c per lb.

COOPERAGE—There is no change whatever reported in the market. We quote: Iron hoop Bourbon bbls $2 25; wood hoop (16 hoop) highwine bbls $1 90; oil bbls $2 25; pork bbls $1 30; lard tcs $1 50; ham tcs $1; bacon hhds $2 25; queensware tcs 75c; flour bbls 50c; half whisky bbls, iron hoop, $1 25; half whisky bbls, wood hoop, $1 25; ten-gallon whisky kegs 90c; five-gallon whisky kegs 80c.

CANNED GOODS, SAUCES AND PICKLES—Dealers report the market steady with complete stocks. We quote: Oysters, 1-lb, $1 55@1 65; oysters, 2-lb, $2 55@2 75; oysters, spiced, $4 50@5 25; lobsters, 1-lb, $2 25@2 40; lobsters, 2-lb, $3 50; damsons, 2-lb, $4; green corn, 2-lb, $3 25@3 50; green peas, $3 25@4; salmon, 1-lb, $3 50, peaches, 2-lb, $4@4 25; strawberries, $3 50@4; strawberries, 2-lb, $3 25; pineapples, $4@4 50; cherries, $4@4 50; blackberries, $3 25; raspberries, $4 50; currants, $3 25; whortleberries, $3 25; gooseberries, $2; pears, $3 50; plums, $3; Glass—Brandy peaches, $3 50; brandy cherries, $6; tomatoes, 2-lb, $2 50@2 75; jellies, $3 65@7 50; preserves, assorted, $4@10; Worcestershire sauce, pints and half pints, $5 25@9 75; do, imported, $13; catsup, tomato, $1 25@3 50; do, walnut, $2 25; pie fruit, assorted, $4; pickles, American, $2 65@9 25; do, English, $4 90@5 25.

DRIED FRUIT—The market is reported firm, with light receipts. Prime qualities are in good request, and meet most ready sale. We quote apples at 9½@10c; quarter peaches at 12@13c; half peaches at 15@16c, and peeled peaches at 20@22c per lb, on arrival.

FURS—Are steady, but the season for active operations has passed. Dealers, however, have not changed the quotations. We quote raccoon skins at 60c; mink 25@3; opossum 5c; gray fox 40@50c; wild cat 30@40c; otter $4@6; beaver $1 @2; muskrat 16@20c; deer per lb 25@30c.

FLAXSEED—Receipts are light and prices steady. A prime article readily commands $2 15 per bushel on arrival.

FEATHERS—The market continues active, and good to prime lots are selling at 80@82c per lb. Inferior qualities are nominal.

FISH—The market during the week has been steady. Stocks are ample, and a fair demand is reported. We quote:

Mackerel No. 1, new, medium		$27 00@28 00
do	No. 1, do do hf bbls	14 00@14 50
do	No. 2, large bbl	22 00@23 00
do	No. 2, do hf bbl	11 00@11 50
do	No. 2, medium	20 00@21 00
do	No. 2, do hf bbl	10 50@11 00
do	No. 3, large	16 00@16 50
do	No. 3, do hf bbl	8 50@ 9 00
do	No. 1, kits	3 00@ 3 10
do	No. 2, kits	2 65@ 2 75
do	No. 3, kits, fam	2 10@ 2 25
White fish, hf bbl		9 00@ 9 50

FOREIGN FRUITS AND NUTS—The demand has been fair during the week, and prices are steady. We quote figs, new, per lb, 16@18c; currants, Zante, new 15@16c; raisins, M. R. $3 50; do new, $3 65; raisins, layer, new, $3 75@3 85; prunes, new, per lb, 18@20c; lemons, per box, $6@7 50; oranges, per box, $5@6; dates, per lb, 13@14c; citron, 32@33c; Texas pecans, 20@22c; Kentucky pecans, 15@18c; filberts, 17c; walnuts, 18@20c; Brazils, 18c; peanuts, 9@10c; H. S. almonds, 22@25c; almonds, 20@30c.

GINSENG—Is steady at 70@75c per lb.

GUNNY BAGS—Are in fair demand. We quote at 20@21c for bundles and 22@22½c for resewed.

HAY—The market has been firm during the week. We note sales to-day of 140 bales choice at $21 per ton on the wharf; 18 bales red-top, on the wharf, at $18. We quote: On the wharf, choice, $20@21; prime $19 50@20; red-top $16@18. From store, choice timothy $21 50@22; medium $20@21; red-top $18@19.

HIDES—Are in good demand, and prices are firm, with liberal receipts. We quote green-salted at 11½@12c; dry salted at 21@22c; dry flint at 22@24c; sheep (wool on) 40@90c.

HOPS—The market is dull and prices range from 10@17c per lb.

HOMINY—Is nominal at $5 50@6 00 per bbl.

IRON COTTON TIES—We have no transactions to report, and prices are nominal at 5¾@6¼c.

IRON AND STEEL—Stocks are ample, embracing every description wanted by the trade, and prices are firm at quotations. We quote:

Bar, lb, S C	4	Steel—
Bar, lb, C C	5	Cast, per lb 20@25
Hoop, coopers'	5	Amer'n bills 10@11
Sheet	5 @6⅛	German 12@15
Boiler	6⅛@8⅛	Plow slabs 10
Nail rod	9 @10	Iron plow w'gs 6¼
Castings	4 @5⅛	Steel do 11@11⅛
Pulleys	8 @9	Iron plow slabs 6¾

IRON, PIG—Receipts are still inadequate to meet the demand, and prices are firm. We quote hot-blast charcoal iron per ton—No. 1 foundry $47@49; No. 1 mill $40@41; No. 2 foundry $45@47; Tennessee $43@44; cold blast Tennessee $45@48; car wheel $60@63; Alabama $52@55; Red river wheel $60@63.

LIME—Is steady at $1 per bbl, and in good demand.

LEAD AND SHOT—Prices are steady. We quote pig lead at 10½@11c; bar 11@11½c; patent shot $3 15@3 25; buck do $3 40@3 50.

LEATHER—Stocks are ample and prices firm and fully maintained. We quote:

Oak sole tan	43@45	Fr'h calf per doz	$50@86
Hemlock sole	28@34	Phil'a calf pr dz	45@55
Buffalo slautr	34@37	Hog skins	13@16
Harness	40@46	Eng. Hog skins each	5@12
Skirting	40@48		
Kipskin city lb	70@1 25	Calf seatings per doz	54@60
Calf city	1 40@1 50		
Bridles per doz	$54@72	Enam'd leather per foot	24@28
Upper per doz	42@54		

LUMBER—Dealers report the market steady with a moderate demand, and stocks ample to meet the requirements of the market. We quote:

Pine lumber, plain 1 inch, per M	$70 00
Do. 1½ and 2 inches	$70 00@75 00
Second rate, 1 inch	60 00
1½ and 2 inch	60 00
Third rate	40 00
Common pine lumber	30 00
Fencing	22 00
Hemlock lumber	15 00@18 00
Poplar	20 00@30 00
Flooring, clear and second rate per M	60 00@65 00
Third rate	42 50
Common	30 00
Hemlock flooring	30 00
Siding and weather-boarding, third rate, rough, per M	25 00
Third rate, dressed, per M	30 00
Shingles—18 inch, No. 1 pine, per M	6 50
16-inch	6 00
16-inch popular, per M	3 50@ 4 00

POSTS AND LATHS.

Cedar posts 8 feet long	$ 35
Poplar laths 4 feet long, sawed	3 00
Poplar laths 4 feet long, cut	3 00

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—The demand during the week has been active, and prices have been fully maintained. We quote:

Virginia extra lbs, in fancy pkgs	$1 05	@1 15
Virginia fine bright	95	@1 05
Virginia medium bright	70	@ 80
Virginia com'n and mah'ny (new)	60	@ 70
Virg'a fine light pres'd, & 10-inch	1 00	@1 15
Virginia medium light pressed	85	@ 90
Virginia fancy roll and twist	95	@1 10
Virginia pancake and fig	1 00	@1 25
Kentucky fine bright lbs	75	@ 85
Kentucky medium and mahogany	60	@ 70
Kent'ky & Missouri ¼ lbs & 14s, br't	63	@ 70
Kent'ky & Missouri ¼ lbs 10s, med	65	@ 70
Kent'ky black swt, ½ lbs & long 10s	63	@ 70
Kentucky navy, ¼ lbs, in caddies	65	@ 70
Kentucky navy, lbs, in bulk	65	@ 68

SMOKING.

Gold Leaf	$ 90	@
Favorite	90	@
No Name	65	@
Bach Derling	41	@
Fruits and Flowers, in drums	65	@ 70
Fruits and Flowers, in squares	70	@ 75
Lone Jack	1 40	@1 45
Andy Johnson	40	@ 45
Big Lick, in 1, ½ and ¼ lb pkgs	35	@ 40
Uncle Bob Lee	35	@ 40
Brown Dick	75	@ 80

NAILS—Are in good demand and in ample supply. We quote 10d at $4 50@4 85; 8d at $4 75@5; 6d at $5@5 25; 4d at $5 25@5 60; 3d at $6 25@6 50. Horse-shoe nails—Putnam 27@35c; Hussell 23@35c; Fester 18@25c; pressed 25@33½c; city-made 35@40c.

OFFAL—Prices are steady and there is a fair local demand. We quote bran at $10@17; shorts at $20@21; shipstuff at $25@26, and middlings $32; feed meal at $24 per ton, with sales of ten tons.

ONIONS—Are in light supply and nominal at $4@4 50 per bbl.

OILS—Prices are steady and stocks ample. We quote linseed oil at $1 07@1 17 for raw and boiled. Coal oil is steady at 33@34c; benzine at 17@20c; No. 1 lard at $1 55@1 60; No. 2, $1 30. Lubricating oil 52@55c.

POTATOES—The market is steady, and we note sales 200 bbls peachblows, in store, at $2; 166 bbls on wharf at $1 50. We quote at $1 50@1 80 on wharf, according to size of barrel, and $1 75@2 40 per bbl, from store, for russets and peachblows. Seed potatoes range from $2 50@4 25 per bbl.

PUTTY—Prices are unchanged. We quote in bladders at 5@6c; in cans 5½@6½c.

PEANUTS—Prices are steady at 9@10c per lb for prime qualities.

RICE—Prices are steady and the market is well supplied. We quote Louisiana 10@11c, and Carolina 11@12c per lb.

SEEDS—The market is reported steady, with a fair demand. We quote red clover at $9 25@9 75, sapling clover at $15 25@15 50 per bushel, timothy $3@3 50, orchard grass $1 75@1 85, red top $1 60@1 75, Kentucky blue grass $3 60@2 85, extra $3 20 @4, millet $2 10@2 25, Hungarian grass seed $2 10 @2 25, hemp seed $2@2 25, spring wheat $2 25@2 35, onion sets, white skins, $11@12, yellow $7 50 @8, top $6@6 25, spring barley $2 75@2 85, white oats 85@86c, black oats 95c@$1 05.

STRAW—Is firm and in good demand. Sales of 40 bales reported at $14 on wharf, and 60 bales oat straw at $18 per ton.

SOAP—Prices are steady and a fair demand is reported. We quote German No. 1, 8½@10c; No. 2 at 7½@9c; rosin, 6½@7c, and palm at 7½@8c.

STARCH—Is in good supply and steady at 6½@7½c for standard No. 1 brands.

SALT—There are fair stocks in the market and prices are unchanged. We quote Kanawha and Ohio river salt at $2 80@3 per bbl for 7-bushel bbls; $2 25@2 45 for 280-pound bbls, or 40@43c per bushel; dairy salt, $3 25@3 50 per bbl.

SPIRITS—Are in fair demand and we note some changes in quotations. We quote alcohol at $1 95 @2; cologne spirits, $2@2 10, pure spirits, proof, $1 10@1 20; foreign Scotch and Irish whiskies, $6@8.

GINS—Old Tom gin, $1 25@1 35; Veroit's Scheidam Schnapps, $1 25@1 35; Columbian, $1 50@1 75; foreign gins $4 50@6.

BRANDIES—Domestic, $1 50@2; peach brandy, $4 50@6; apple brandy, $3 50@5; Catawba brandy, $4@4 50; blackberry brandy, $1 25@2 25; raspberry brandy, $1 50@2; cherry brandy, $1 50 @1 75; brandy schnapps, per case, $8 50; cognac brandies, $7 50@15.

RUMS—St. Croix rum, $1 75@2; New England rum, $2@4; foreign rums, $4 50@8.

WINES—Port wine, $2@2 50; sherry wine, $2@2 50; ginger wine, $1 45@2; blackberry wine, $1 75@2 50; raspberry wine, $1 75@2 50; claret wine, $4 50@12 per case.

TALLOW AND GREASE—In good demand, and finds ready sale at 11@11½c for tallow, and 10@10½c for grease, on arrival.

WOOL—Receipts are only moderate and prices are nominally unchanged. We quote 30@38c for unwashed, and 45@50c for washed.

WHITE LEAD—Stocks are ample and prices firm. We quote strictly prime at 13½@14c; second quality at 8@13c.

WHISKY—The market during the week has been moderately active, and raw has sold at 88c, tax paid. Rectified has undergone no quotable change, and we continue to quote at $1 00@1 20 per gallon, according to proof.

WOODEN WARE—We quote No. 1 tub, dozen, $11@12 50; No. 2 do, $10@11; No. 3 do. $8 50@10; buckets, painted, $2 40@2 65; cedar, iron-bound, $6@7; brass-bound $8@12; churns, No. 1, $13; do No. 2, $12; do No. 3 $11; assorted $13.

WINDOW GLASS—The following are the card rates, from which a discount of 40@45 per cent. is made to the trade:

6x8 and 8x10	$6 50	20x30 and 24x30	$12 00
8x14 and 10x10	7 00	24x30 and 24x36	12 00
10x14 and 12x18	8 00	25x36 and 30x44	15 00
12x18 and 18x24	9 50	30x46 and 32x44	16 00
12x22 and 18x30	10 00		

Louisville Grocery Market.

The week has been one of moderate trade in this department, and prices of sugar have fluctuated. Coffee has been steady, and under advices from New York, prices have exhibited increased firmness.

COFFEE—We quote Rio, common, 20@21c; do fair 22@23c; do prime 24@25c; do choice 25½@26½c; Laguayra 24@25c; Java 34@36c.

SUGAR—New Orleans, common, 12@12½c; do fair 13½@14½c; do fully fair, 14½@15c; do prime 15½@15¾c; do choice, 15@16c; Demarara 15¼@16¼c; do A 17¼@18c; do B 16½@17½c; do extra C 16¼@17c; do circle C 16¼@17c; do yellow 15@16c; do crushed, powdered and granulated, 17½@20c; Havana, 16c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, prime, 75@85c; do choice 90@95c; sirup, common, 55@60c; do medium 70@85c; choice $1@1 25.

SORGHUM—We quote at 55c per gallon.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES—Maple is in lighter supply and steady. We quote maple sugar at 20@25c per pound, and molasses at $1 65@1 75 per gallon.

Louisville Provision Market.

The market during the week has been distinguished by a want of animation, and the same has been the condition of the trade in all the markets of the country.

MESS PORK—Sales reported to-day amount to 75 bbls at $32. We quote rump pork at $27@27 50.

BACON—Sales to-day aggregate 63 casks as follows: Shoulders 13¾@14c; clear rib sides 16¾@17c; clear sides 17¼@17½c. Sales of fancy hams at 19½c, and breakfast bacon at 19c. Dried beef sales at 19c.

LARD—Transactions are light and we note sales of keg lard at 20@20½c, and prime tierce at 18½@19c.

Louisville Flour and Grain Market.

The market for the week ending this evening has exhibited no new phases and has been generally quiet. There has been a fair local demand for flour, and prices have been steady. Advices from home and foreign markets give no assurances of an advance; on the contrary, the indications favor a quiet market and a low range of prices. The sales to-day were unimportant. We quote fine at $4 50@4 75; superfine $5@5 75; extra $5 75@6 50; extra family $6@7; A No. 1 $7 50@8 25, and fancy $8 50@9 75. Rye flour $7 50@7 75, and buckwheat nominal at 4½@5½c per lb in sacks.

GRAIN—Transactions to-day embrace light sales of oats and corn, and we continue to quote oats at 65@70c in bulk from store; wheat $1 45@1 95 for red and white on arrival; ear corn 61@63c on the wharf, and 65c from store; shelled corn 65c on the wharf, 65@68c from store in bulk, and 75@78c shelled, sacks included; rye at $1 45@1 47 from store, and $1 45@1 45 on arrival; malt is steady at $2 25@2 35 for spring, and $2 55@2 65 for fall; Canada malt at $2 35@2 40, and $1 60@1 70 for rye malt; Canada seed barley at $2 50@2 75, spring No. 2 at $1 60@1 75, No. 1 at $2 and fall at $2 20@2 50.

Louisville Leaf Tobacco Market.

The market has been steady during the past week and the receipts aggregate about 1,050 hhds. Prices have been fairly maintained and we reproduce our quotations as follows, referring to the market:

Trash	$3 00@3 50	Leaf, com	$6 00@ 8 00
Lugs, com. to good	4 00@7 00	Leaf, good to fine	9 00@16 00

CUTTING LEAF.

Lugs	$6 00@8 00	Good to ch.	$14 00@25 00
Com'n leaf	9 00@12 00		

MANUFACTURING LEAF.

Com'n fillers	$ 6@ 8	Good fillers	$ 8@10
Com'n wrapper	11@12	Mahog. wrapper	10@16
Com'n bgt. wrap.	18@20	Good bgt. wrap.	25@30
Fine bgt. wrap	40@60		

The sales for the past week and for the current tobacco year are as follows, viz:

	For the week.	For the current tobacco year.
Louisville House	220	2,970
Planters' House	43	264
Boone House	210	3,807
Ninth-street House	219	2,432
Farmers' House	95	1,376
Pickett House	267	4,359
Total hhds	1,063	14,328

SALES—The sales to day at five of the auction warehouses amounted to 83 hhds, and prices ranged as follows:

The Louisville house sold 29 hhds at $3 10 for trash to $9 10 for medium leaf. The Boone house sold 11 hhds at $4 10 for lugs to $11 75 for old leaf. The Ninth-street house sold 12 hhds at $3 65 for trash to $3 80 for common leaf. The Farmers' house sold 16 hhds at $5 50 for lugs to $16 75 for Henry county cutting. The Pickett house sold 15 hhds at $4 10 for lugs to $11 25 for Ballard county leaf.

Full range of bids—1 hhd at $16 75, 4 at $11@11 75, 1 at $10, 3 at $9@9 80, 6 at $8@8 80, 15 at $7@7 90, 12 at $6@6 90, 14 at $5@5 90, 18 at $4@4 95, and 8 at $3@3 95.

Messrs. Ray & Co., of the Louisville House, in their circular of this date, say:

"Our tobacco market for the past month has been active, and the sales, as will be seen below, have been, in the aggregate, large. Prices have been well maintained, and in this particular Louisville has fully demonstrated her supremacy over all other markets. This is attributable to the fact that there is in this market a larger number of buyers than in any other in the United States. As a consequence, competition never flags, and offerings are certain to bring their full value. Since the date of our last circular, receipts have been large, but the quality generally inferior.

"It is now manifest to the trade that the crop of 1868, in point of quality, compares unfavorably with that of 1867, and that the quantity of good, desirable tobacco will fall far short of the demand; and it is ascertained from reliable data that the old crop is about exhausted, and, as a consequence, home and foreign buyers can replenish only their stocks from the new crop. These facts warrant the conclusion that all good and desirable qualities must command full prices during the year, and we desire our friends to put their good leaf in prime order.

"In our sales for the past month, cutting leaf has formed a prominent feature, and prices have ruled better than have been obtained in any other market. In addition to the large number of resident buyers, representatives from manufacturers East and West, as also from Canada, have been in the market, and leaf suited to their purposes from the Paducah and other districts has been eagerly sought after. In this connection we remark, there is an active demand for Clarksville leaf, and we would advise our friends in that section to prize their manufacturing leaf lightly, as in this condition it will command higher prices. Green river leaf continues to maintain its high standing in this market, and we say to our friends in that district to be particular in the preparation of their good leaf. We are still receiving liberal shipments from Indiana and Illinois; leaf from these States is steadily gaining in popularity, and prices compare favorably with leaf from other sections. We are also selling tobaccos from West Tennessee, and no leaf offered in this market commands better prices.

"The preparations for holding the Annual Tobacco Fair in this city on the 2d day of June, are being made on a large scale, and the occasion promises to be one of more than ordinary interest. Full particulars will be given in a few days, and programmes will be forwarded. We hope our friends will prepare their premium leaf, and ship properly marked."

TOBACCO SALES AT LINWOOD LANDING.

Sales by J. J. Thomas & Co., at Linwood Landing, Tennessee, on Thursday, April 8, 1869, of 162 hogsheads as follows: $14, 13 75, 13, 13, 13, 13, 13 50, 13, 13 50, 13, 13 25, 12, 12 50, 12, 12 25, 12, 75, 12 75, 12, 12, 12, 12 25, 12, 12 50, 11 25, 11 75, 11, 12 25, 12, 11 75, 11, 11 50, 11, 11 50, 11, 11 50, 11 25, 11 75, 11, 11 75, 11 50, 11, 11 25, 11 25, 11 75, 11 50, 11 50, 11 50, 11, 11, 11, 11 75, 11 25, 11 25, 11 50, 11 25, 11, 11, 10 50, 10 50, 10 50, 10 75, 10 50, 10 50, 10, 10 75, 10, 10 10, 10 50, 10, 10 50, 10 50, 10 50, 10 25, 10 75, 10 25, 10, 10 25, 10 75, 10 50, 10 75, 10 50, 10, 9 80, 9 95, 9 90, 9 50, 9 60, 9 50, 9, 9 75, 9, 9 50, 9, 9, 9 70, 9 75, 9, 9 75, 9, 9, 9 40, 8 90, 8 70, 8 90, 8 50, 8 70, 8 60, 8 40, 8 75, 8 70, 8 75, 8 70, 7 80, 7 75, 7 70, 7 40, 7 80, 7 70, 6, 7 50, 6 50, 6 70, 6 75, 6 60, 6 70, 6 75, 6 20, 6 25, 5 40, 5 40, 5 80, 5 50, 5 70, 5 90, 5 60, 5 20, 5 70, 5 25, 5 80, 5 80, 5 50, 5 80, 5 50, 5 60, 5 50, 5 80, 3 50, 5 90, 4 50, 4, 4 90, 4 30, 4 10, 4 60, 4 95, 3 70, 3 20.

Louisville Cotton Market.

There has been but little animation in the cotton market during the past week. Advices have had a discouraging tone, but holders are still inclined to risk the future, and are holding with a good degree of confidence that a favorable reaction in prices must occur at an early day. The 3 P. M. Liverpool dispatch to-day reported that the market closed firm and prices a shade better, though not quotably higher. Sales 10,000 bales uplands at 12¼d; Orleans 12⅜d. The sales in this market to-day amount 20 bales ordinary and good ordinary at 23@24½c. We quote:

Middling	26¾
Low middling	25¾
Good ordinary	24¾
Ordinary	23¾

Louisville Dry Goods Market.

There has been a satisfactory trade in this market during the past week and in most descriptions of goods prices have been fairly maintained. Brown and bleached cottons are steady. Prints have shown some weakness and in several descriptions a decline has been established. A large number of Southern buyers have been in the market and continue to arrive, and the trade of this latitude is steadily increasing: We quote:

BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.		PRINTED CHALLIES.	
Appleton A	16⅛	Amoskeag	22⅛
G's Western	16	Manchester	21
Anchor	16	Imperial	21
		PAPER CAMBRICS.	
Penn Mills	16	English	13@14
Laurel Hill	16	Portland	10
		DRESS GOODS.	
Macon	16	Leno Checks	30@37⅛
Tallassee	16	Grenadines	25@50
Kennedale	16	Mozambiques	40@60
Osnaburgs, 7-8	20	Crape Merets	50@75
do 4-4	25	Printed lawns	20@45
Pepperell E, fine	16⅛	Solid colors	37⅛@60
do R	15	PRINTS.	
do O	14	Allens	13
do N	13	Amoskeag	11⅛
BLEACHED.		Cocheco	13
Blackstone	16	Dunnels A	12⅛
Hope	15⅛	Lon. mourning	13
Langdon, 36 inch	17	Merrimac D	12⅛@13
do 33 inch	16	Pacific	12@12⅛
Lonsdale	18	Sprague's Fred'cks	13
Wamsutta	25	Victory	10⅛@11
N. Y. Mills	28⅛	Bedford	9⅛
Pepperell 6-4	35	American	12
do 7-4	40	Arnolds	11@11⅛
do 9-4	47⅛	Dunnels	12
do 10-4	50	Hamilton	12
do 11-4		Lancaster	12
TICKINGS.		Merrimac W	15
Conestoga, m'd	25	Richmonds	12
do extra	30	Sprague's fancy	12
Everett	31	Wamsutta	9⅛
Falls City	27⅛	CORSET JEANS.	
do A	30	Bates	14
do A A	40	Pepperell	19
do A A A	40	Amoskeag	15@17
Minnehaha	40	do satin	19
STRIPES.		SPOOL COTTON.	
Amoskeag	25	Clark's 6-cord	90
Albany	23	do enameled	70
American	16	Stafford Bros	65@75
BROWN DRILLS.		Brooks	1 00
Pepperell	18	Green & Daniels	50
Stark	18	Stewart's	60
Winthrop	16@17	J. & P. Coats	90
DENIMS.		Hadley	50
Ogden A brown	20	Willimantic, 6-cd	1 00
Albany blue	15	do enameled	65
Amoskeag	28⅛	Orr & McNaught	1 00
GINGHAMS.		WORSTED BRAIDS.	
Glasgow	17⅛	Common colors	80
Hartford	17	High colors, No. 53	80
Lancaster	18	JEANS.	
Scotch	30@35	Kentucky	50@80
CANTON FLANNEL.		Eastern	20@35
Hamilton Brown	25		

Louisville Drug Market.

Prices during the past week have scarcely undergone any change at all. A good trade is reported, and stocks were never more inviting. We quote:

Alum	$	6½
Calomel, lb	1 10	@ 1 15
Camphor, lb	1 20	@ 1 25
Cochineal, lb	1 40	@ 1 50
Chloroform, lb	1 65	@ 1 75
Copperas, bbls, lb	2½@	3
Copperas, kegs, lb	3@	00
Cream Tartar, pure	45	@ 50
Gum Opium, lb	18 50	@19 00
Indigo, lb	1 60	@ 1 65
Licorice, Calab, lb	48	@ 00
Magnesia, carb., 2 oz., lb	48	@ 50
Morphine, P. & W., oz	12 50	@13 00
Madder, lb	21	@ 22
Oil, Castor, No. 1, gal	2 75	@ 2 85
Oil, sweet, gal	2 40	@ 2 50
Oil, olive, gal	2 50	@ 3 00
Oil, sperm, gal	3 00	@ 3 25
Oil, tanners, gal	1 15	@ 1 25
Oil, bergamot, lb	6 75	@ 7 00
Oil, cassia, lb	4 50	@ 4 75
Oil, lemon, lb	4 60	@ 4 75
Quinine, P. & W., oz	2 25	@ 2 30
Rosin, bbl	4 75	@ 6 00
Soap, castile, Fr	18	@ 20
Soda, bicarb, Newcastle, casks, lb	7½@	
Soda, bicarb, American, casks, lb	7	@ 7½
Soda, sal, lb	5	@ 5½
Soda, ash, lb	5½@	6
Salts, Epsom, lb	5½@	6
Snuff, Mac., lb	80	@ 85
Snuff, Garrett's, packs, gross	16 50	
Snuff, Garrett's, bottles, doz	4 25	@ 4 50
Sulphur, roll, lb	7	@ 7½
Saltpeter, comm'l, lb	9	@ 10½
Saltpeter, pure, lb	18	@ 20
Turpentine, bbls, gal	65	
Turpentine, cans, gal	75	
Venetian red, English, bbls, lb	4¼	
Venetian red, English, kegs, lb	5	@ 5½

Louisville Horse and Mule Market.

Auction and private sales by B. W. Jenkins, corner Fifth and Green streets, Saturday, April 10th, 1869:

Bay horse, $140; bay horse, $130; sorrel horse, $100; bay horse, $175; brown horse, $175; bay horse, $50; bay horse, $68; sorrel horse, $150; bay horse, $81; bay horse, $75, bay mule, $85; sorrel mare, $88; bay mule, $78; bay horse, $117; sorrel mare, $68.

Sales made by Elias Levi, auction and sale stable, Seventh and Market, for the week ending April 10th, 1869. The sales amount to fifty horses at prices as follows:

$53, 28, 26 50, 53, 74, 53, 85, 68, 85, 90, 80, 50, 30, 48, 51, 70, 57, 90, 50, 55, 38, 65, 70, 63, 73, 75, 37 50, 130 169, 161, 162, 128, 43 50, 46, 28, 38 50, 32 50, 45, 28, 74, 55, 38, 60, 87, 80, 50, 38, 85, 80, 50, 127, 70, 80, 70, 160, 1 pr horses at 383, 2 mules 65 and 125, 1 pony 45.

New York Cattle Market.

[From the Journal of Commerce, April 7.]

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF ALL KINDS FOR THE WEEK.

	Beeves.	Cows.	Veals.	L'bs.	Swine
Nat'l Drove Ya's	2,071	39	291	623	....
Hud. City do do	....	..	..	1,469	....
West End	607	..	..	....	....
N. J. stock do	2,147	..	..	8,796	7,217
Chamberlain's	37	81	63	387	....
Hog Yards, 40th st	..	..	4	3,266	7,167
Sent to butchers	34	..	250	....	....
Total	514	81	721	19,590	14,484
Last week	5,981	101	1,063	22,159	15,289
Cor'g w'k last y'r	5,114	122	1,307	15,979	12,514
Av'ge No. per week last year	5,687	103	1,596	23,928	18,779

BEEVES FROM DIFFERENT STATES AT 100TH STREET, COMMUNIPAW AND WEST END.

New York	153	Texas and Cherokee	66
Pennsylvania	91	Kentucky	17
Ohio	441	Michigan	49
Indiana	83	West Virginia	12
Illinois	2,602	New Jersey	22
Missouri	224		

REMARKS.—Trade in live stock continued to droop during last week, reaching the lowest point on Friday, when fine cattle were sold at 16c. The dead meat markets were good on Saturday, and all was sold off, so that butchers were ready on Monday to purchase freely, and swept the board of the 1,072 head offered. The rates were 1c better than on Friday, fat cattle selling at 17c, and the best at 17½c. Nothing at all decent went below 15c.

The offerings at Communipaw were 1,297 head, with 607 at West End, and the quality was fully up to the average. Trade was animated. Receipts are large to-day, for the market at 100th street, for to-morrow, and the tendency is downward again. Mutton going up and shad scarce continue to help the cattle dealers, most of whom are making money this week.

The following are our quotations for Monday:

Prime cattle, per cwt		$17 00@17 50
Medium to good qualities, per cwt		15 50@16 75
Poor	do	15 00@15 00
Lowest grade	do	13 50@14 00
Generally selling prices	do	15 00@16 50
Average	do	16 00

MILCH COWS—The dull trade in fresh cows during a week or two past leads to a light supply this week. Still there are enough for the demand, and some are left over. Good cows would sell well, but most of those sent in are poor, selling at $50@75 each, very few of any kind bringing over $90. Still, fine milkers would sell at $100 and over. It is hard work to get rid of common cows.

VEAL CALVES—Receipts are light and sales quick at the old rates, or even a better advance. Since the police have commenced a more active raid upon "bob calves," fewer of this kind are sent in for sale, either alive or dressed. The dealers are notified that they will be subject to arrest for having such in their possession, hence they refuse to receive them. Live calves are worth 11@13c, and dressed 12@17½c.

SHEEP—These have been doing better since Saturday, the numbers being lighter. More than half the stock now coming forward has been deprived of the fleece, farmers getting more for their flocks by first shearing and then forwarding for sale. More sheared sheep could be crowded in a car. Sheared are worth 5½@7½c; some extras in while wool sheep are about 1c per lb higher. There were 7,250 head on sale Monday, viz: 16 cars at Communipaw, 12 cars at Fortieth street, and 5 cars at Hudson City. Sales of some of the lots were as follows, viz: Sheared sheep, 159 very fine Ohio, 104 lbs, 8½c; 39 of 94 lbs, 8⅛c; 73 of 88 lbs, 7⅛c; 180 of 86 lbs, 8c, and 250 head, 82 lbs, part shorn, at 6¾c.

Also of unshorn sheep 174 State sheep, 87 lbs, 7⅛c; 290 Illinois, 80½ lbs, 8c; 180 of 90 lbs, 8⅛c, and 262, 98 lbs, at 9⅛c. All the stock was sold.

The following are the sales reported for the week:

Hume & Elliott sold 3,338 sheep at an average of $6 25 each.

J. Kirby sold 2,794 sheep and lambs at $7 47.

Bellis & P.dcock sold 6,792, averaging $5 95.

McGraw & Reid sold 1,683 sheep at $7 34.

Judd, Buckingham & Co. sold 2,061 sheep, averaging $5 22.

SWINE—Arrivals are lighter and prices lower, ranging from 10¼@10½c. There were 39½ cars on the market yesterday selling as follows, viz: 2 cars Illinois, 188 lbs, 10⅛c; 4 cars Ohio, 150 lbs, 10⅛c, and a lot of pigs, 126 lbs, 10⅛c. Dressed worth 13⅛c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK STOCK AND MONEY MARKET.

NEW YORK, April 10—P. M.

The money market which at one time to-day was easier at 7 per cent currency, subsequently became stringent, the demand continuing after bank hours, when [illegible] per cent currency and commissions of 1-16 and ⅛ per cent were paid. The amendatory tax bill which has become a law, saves the market from the severe drain which would otherwise have come on in the later part of April. Discounts are dull for the best of names at 10@15 per cent. The bank statement shows a large contraction in loans, and also a decrease of a million and three-quarters in the total reserve, against a reduction of four million in the total liabilities, showing the banks relatively stronger.

BANK STATEMENT.

Loans	$257,480,227
do decrease	4,553,148
Specie	8,797,543
do decrease	1,843,830
Circulation	34,609,889
do decrease	307,897
Deposits	171,495,555
do decrease	3,880,209
Legal Tenders	48,644,783
do increase	148,878

Payments for custom duties this week $2,230,000.

Sterling dull at 7⅝@8 for premium bills.

Gold firmer, opened at 133⅛, rose to 133⅝, and closed at 133⅛. The gold room was very much excited on the announcement that the Bank of New York refused to pay gold checks to the amount of $230,000. It appears that the gold exchange bank, in its settlements with a prominent broker firm, gave 12 individual certified gold checks on the Bank of New York, which the latter refused to pay, on the plea that in consequence of a breach of faith by the gold exchange bank, to whom they were, it is claimed, given on the understanding that they would not be used to-day in the gold room. The conclusion was jumped at that the bank did not have the gold.

The rates paid for borrowing till Monday were 3-32 to ⅛ per cent. Clearances $107,000,000. Export of specie $[illegible], and for the week $6,[illegible]; little, however, going to Europe.

The coupons on bonds held abroad are expected here next week, and will make cash gold plentiful. Disbursements on account of the May interest thus far are only $[illegible].

Governments active and higher, closing steady.

Coupons '81	116 @116⅛	Coupons '67	113⅛@113⅝
'62	120 @120⅛	'68	[illegible]
'64	115 @115⅛	Ten-forties	105 @105⅛
'65	116 @116⅛	Pacific 6s	98⅛@ 99
new	113⅛@113⅝		

State bonds quiet but steady.

Tennessee	65⅛@65⅝ | N. Carolina 55⅛@56

Stock market generally lower under sales to realize. The sharp advance of yesterday, and apprehensions concerning the money market is the cause. The most active stocks were Rock Island, Northwestern, St. Paul, Wabash and New York Central. The market closed steady, with a partial recovery from the lowest rates.

The following were the closing 5:30 prices:

Cumberland	33 @ 35	Terre Haute	37 @ 39
Wells & Fargo	31 @ 31⅛	Do preferred	60 @ 64
Adams Ex	59⅛@ 59⅝	To. & Wabash	69⅛@ 69⅝
Am. Ex	40⅛@ 40⅝	Do preterred	77⅛@ 78
U. S. Ex	63⅛@ 63⅝	St. Paul	78 @ 78⅛
Merch's' U Ex	15⅛@ 15⅝	Fort Wayne	131⅛@131⅝
Quicksilver	23⅛@ 24	Ohio and Miss	33⅛@ 33⅝
Canton	61⅛@ 62	Michigan Cen'l	128 @130
Pacific Mail	91⅛@ 91⅝	Michigan S	96⅛@ 97
Western U Tel	41⅛@ 41⅝	Illinois Cen'l	138 @
Mariposa	10 @ 12	Clev. and P'tts	90⅛@ 91
do preferred	26 @ 27	Clev. & Toledo	97 @ 97⅛
N. Y. Central	163⅛@163⅝	Rock Island	130⅛@130⅝
Erie	33⅛@ 34	Northwestern	84⅛@ 84⅝
Do preferred	58 @ 60	Do preferred	96⅛@ 96⅝
Hudson	144 @144⅛	Chi. and Alton	151 @
Harlem	146⅛@148	Do preterred	155 @158
Reading	93⅛@ 93⅝		

Mining shares dull.

Copper at Boston—Copper Falls 8; Franklin 17; Hecla 70; Hancock 4; Quincy 24.

Receipts at the Sub Treasury to-day	$397,990
Payments	226,393
Balance	99,735,156

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

Dry goods	$1,283,998
General merchandise	5,393,883

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, April 10—P. M.

COTTON—Firm and in fair demand; sales 2,800 bales at 28⅛c for middling uplands.

FLOUR—Receipts, 5,863 bbls and 4,150 bags; market dull and prices generally without decided change; sales 4,300 bbls at $5 50@5 95 for superfine State and Western; $6@6 35 for extra State; $6@6 [illegible] for extra Western; $7 15@8 25 for white wheat extra; $6 [illegible] for round-hoop Ohio; $7@8 50 for extra St. Louis; $9 @12 for good to choice do, closing dull. Rye flour heavy; sales 200 bbls at $5@6 50.

CORNMEAL—Dull and heavy; sales 250 bbls Caloric at $4 75.

WHISKY—Dull; sales 800 bbls Western at 93½c for free.

GRAIN—Receipts wheat, 2,009 bush; held firmly and quiet; shippers and millers refusing to pay any advance; sales 16,000 white California at $1 60@1 65, the latter price an extreme; sales 7,500 bush spring in ret[illegible] lots at $1 45@1 48, No 2 at $1 50 and $1 73 for No 1. Rye dull; sales 1,300 bush Western at $1 33@1 35. Barley dull; sales 4,000 bush German at $1, and 1,500 bush at $1 86. Barley malt quiet. Receipts corn, 16,493 bush; market opened steady and closed dull and drooping; sales 34,000 bush at 87@88c for new mixed Western, closing at 87@88c, and 86@87c for old do in store and delivered; sales 64,000 bush [illegible]. Receipts oats, 3,200 bush; market dull sales 10,000 bush at 74½c for Western in store, 78½c from railroad depot.

COAL—Quiet.

LEATHER—Hemlock sole dull at 30@31c for Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande light and middle weights.

WOOL—Quiet; sales 250,000 pounds at 47½@57c for domestic fleece; 35@40c for unwashed; 40@45c for pulled.

GROCERIES—Rio coffee quiet and firm. Sugar not active; sales 410 hhds Cuba at 11¼@11½c. Molasses dull.

PETROLEUM—Quiet at 18½c for crude, and 31½c for refined bonded.

HOPS—Moderately active at 6@15c for American.

OILS—Linseed firm at $1 02@1 04.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork opened heavy and closed more firmly; sales 3,250 bbls at $30 75@30 95 for new mess, $30 75 for old do; $25@26 50 for prime, $28 50@29 for prime mess. Beef dull; sales 50 bbls at $12@16 for new plain mess, $13@18 for new extra mess. Tierce beef heavy and lower; sales 450 tierces at $23@28 for prime mess, $27@28 for India mess. Beef hams steady; sales 200 bbls at $26@31 50. Cut meats quiet; sales 130 pkgs at 13c for shoulders and 15½@17c for hams. Middles quiet and steady; sales 310 bxs Cumberland cut short clear, on private terms. Lard unchanged; sales 450 tierces at 17¼@18¼c, chiefly at 18¼c for steam, and 18¼@18½c for kettle rendered; also 500 tcs steam, seller April, at 18¼c, and 150 tcs do, seller 4 months, at 18c.

BUTTER—Quiet at 30@38c for Ohio and 40@43c for State.

CHEESE—Firm at 18@22c.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool firmer, with engagements per steamer of 10,000 bush corn at 3[illegible].

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Steady at 49½@50c.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, April 10—P. M.

EXCHANGE—Eastern firm at 1-10 discount buying and 1-10 premium selling.

FLOUR—Dull; spring extras $5 50@7.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and ¼@¾c lower; sales No 1 at $1 15@1 17½; No. 2 at $1 07½@1 10½ for regular and fresh, closing with buyer; at $1 07½, seller at $1 08 for regular; this afternoon nominal at $1 08. Corn quiet and ¼@¾c lower; sales of new at 58¼@58½c, new grade 54c, closing dull at 52¼@52½c for regular; nothing doing this afternoon. Oats dull and lower at 51½@54¼c for regular and fresh, closing at 51½c for regular. Rye dull and a shade lower; sales No 1 at $1 19@1 20 on the dock, closing at $1 19 for No 1. Barley dull and nominal, closing with buyers at $1 80 for No 2 in north side houses.

HIGHWINES—Active and steady at 85c.

GROCERIES—New Orleans molasses 81@1 05. Sugar 14@15½c for common to choice.

PROVISIONS—Quiet, mess pork $30 50, closing steady. Lard quiet at 17½c, closing steady. Sweet-pickled hams quiet at 15¼c; dry-salted shoulders firm and steady at 11¼c.

HOGS—Firmer and a shade higher at $9 25@10 25 for light to medium.

CATTLE—Beef quiet at $4 75@5 62½ for common to good butchers' stock, $5@6 50 for fair to good stockers.

RECEIPTS—Past 24 hours—5,808 bbls flour, 8,800 bush wheat, 18,285 bush corn, 17,283 bush oats, 400 bush rye, 1,610 bush barley, 2,258 hogs.

SHIPMENTS—11,185 bbls flour, 4,073 bush wheat, 48,[illegible] bush corn, 20,569 bush oats, 522 bush rye, 1,383 hogs.

CINCINNATI MARKET.

CINCINNATI, April 10—P. M.

FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Unchanged, with the exception of oats, which are firmer; mixed 64@65c; white 67@68c.

COTTON—Unchanged and dull; middling 27c.

TOBACCO—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Dull at 91c.

PROVISIONS—Dull, but unchanged nominally; no sales of consequence. Mess pork could have been bought at $31. Bulk meats held at 13½@14½c, 16½c and 17c. Sugar-cured hams 19@19½c. Lard nominally unchanged; it could have been bought at 17½@18c.

BUTTER—In better supply and prices lower; fresh 40@45c.

EGGS—Dull at 19@20c.

OILS—No change; linseed $1 05; lard $1 35@1 55.

PETROLEUM—32@35c.

GROCERIES—Sugar firm; Cuba 13½@14½c; New Orleans 13½@15½c. Coffee firm at 21@26c. New Orleans molasses firm at 85@90c.

POTATOES—Dull and supply large; market overstocked; 40@50c per bush on arrival are the quotations, but it is difficult to make sales of magnitude at any price.

CATTLE—Beef unchanged and firm at full prices.

HOGS—Steady at $9@10 50.

GOLD—132⅝ buying.

EXCHANGE—Firm at par buying.

MONEY—Market quiet.

ST. LOUIS MARKET.

ST. LOUIS, April 10—P. M.

TOBACCO—Buyers and sellers apart and not much doing.

HEMP—Firmer; sales choice undressed at $145@160.

FLOUR—Very dull, with only a local demand, at $5 for superfines, $5 75@6 for extras, and $6 25@7 50 for double extra.

GRAIN—Wheat steady at $1 05@1 70 for prime to choice red fall, $1 65@1 70 for strictly choice to fancy; No 1 spring sold at $1 11, choice Nebraska $1 25. Corn dull; new 70@72c in sacks, and old 75@78c. Oats higher; small sales at 65@67c. Rye quiet at $1 30@1 35. Barley, small lots choice fall sold at [illegible].

WHISKY—Dull, more sellers than buyers at 87@88c.

GROCERIES—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork very dull at $30 50@31, and heavy. Bulk meats, dry-salt shoulders sold lower, and irregular; shoulders could have been had at ¼c lower; clear sides 17¼c for city and 16c loose for country. Lard more active at 17c for choice steam, 17½c for kettle and 19c for keg.

CATTLE—Dull and unchanged at 5@7c.

HOGS—$8 50@10½c for good to extra.

RECEIPTS—1,600 bbls flour, 5,200 bush wheat, 3,520 bush corn, 7,000 bush oats, 400 bush barley, 1,300 bush rye, 100 head hogs.

METALS—Sheeting copper steady at 33c. Ingot copper steady, but still somewhat unsettled; sales at 23½c for Lake, Baltimore and Tennessee. Pig iron quiet at $50 for Scotch, and $[illegible] for American. Bar from quiet at $[illegible] for refined English and American. Sheet iron in moderate request at 11¼ @12½c, gold, for Russia. Nails quiet at 4¾@5c for cut, 6¾@8c for clinch, and $7@8 50c for horse-shoe.

LATEST—5 P. M.

FLOUR—Market closed dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat nominal; shippers and millers in lower prices. Rye steady at $1 53@1 55. Western. Oats dull at 78½c for Western in store. Corn quiet at 87@88c for new mixed Western, and nominally 88@90c for old mixed Western in store.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at $30 87½ for new mess, cash and regular. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats and bacon quiet and steady. Lard dull at 18@19c.

HOGS—Quiet at $9@9c.

NEW YORK DRY GOODS MARKET.

NEW YORK, April 10.

Only changes to observe in prices to-day is a reduction of 1c per yard on Hope bleached muslins, which are selling at 14c. Laurel D brown are reduced 1c; Augusta are down to 15c, and Sabot A to 15c. There is a fair business doing in seasonable styles of desirable goods at fair prices, but anything which is undesirable can only be sold at very low if not unprofitable rates.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, April 10—P. M.

COTTON—Stiffer; middling 28@28½c; sales 5,000 bales; receipts 2,327 bales; exports 711 bales.

GOLD—133⅝.

EXCHANGE—Sterling 144, commercial 143@143¾. New York sight drafts ¼ premium.

FLOUR—Dull; superfine $5 75; double extras $6 35; triple extra $6 85.

GRAIN—Corn supply light; firm at 85@90c. Oats 79c; supply light.

BRAN—Scarce and higher at $1 37.

HAY—Firm; prime $31.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork dull at $32. Bacon, only a local trade; shoulders 13¾c, clear rib sides 17½c. Lard dull; tierce 19@19½c; keg 20@21c.

GROCERIES—Sugar dull; prime 13¾c. Molasses market bare of Louisiana.

WHISKY—Firmer; Western rectified 97½@98½c.

COFFEE—Steady; fair 18½@19½c.

PHILADELPHIA MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.

FLOUR—Limited demand; northwestern extra family, $7 50@8 12; Pennsylvania, $7@7 25; Ohio, $[illegible].

GRAIN—Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn held firmly, yellow 89c, mixed Western 85c. Oats steady.

PETROLEUM—Feverish; crude 20c, refined 32@32½c.

GROCERIES—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Unchanged.

WHISKY—Nominally at 93c.

MEMPHIS MARKET.

MEMPHIS, April 10.

COTTON—Firmer at 27½c. Receipts 187 bales; exports 237 bales.

FLOUR—Dull; superfine $6 50@6.

GRAIN—Corn 70@72c. Oats 65c.

HAY—$26.

PROVISIONS—Pork $32. Lard 19@20c. Bacon steady; shoulders 14c, sides 17½c. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders 12½c, sides 16½c.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

BALTIMORE, April 10—P. M.

FLOUR—Fairly active at previous quotations.

GRAIN—Wheat firm, receipts small, and prices are slightly higher. Corn firm, white 88@89c, yellow 88c. Oats 67@74c. Rye unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—Dull at 91@92c.

NASHVILLE COTTON MARKET.

NASHVILLE, April 10.

COTTON—Quiet but firm; low middling 26c; good ordinary 24c.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

[By the Atlantic Cable.]

LONDON, April 10—P. M.

Consols for money 93½; account 93¾. 5-20 bonds 83¾. Erie 24½; Illinois Central 95¼, and Atlantic and Great Western 29¾. Stocks steady.

FRANKFORT, April 10—P. M.

U. S. bonds 87½.

LIVERPOOL, April 10—P. M.

COTTON—Firmer but not quotably higher; middling uplands 12¼d, Orleans 12⅜d; sales 10,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—California white wheat 9s 9d; red Western 8s 9d@8s 10d. Western flour 22s 6d. Corn, 28s 6d.

GRAIN—Oats 3s 5d. Barley 5s. Peas 38s.

PROVISIONS—Pork 105s. Beef 93s. Lard 73s. Cheese 77s. Bacon 63s 6d.

ROSIN—Common 5s 3d; fine 17s.

PETROLEUM—Spirits 9d; refined 1s 9d.

LONDON, April 10—P. M.

Tallow 45s 6d. Sperm oil 109s. Sugar 39s. Calcutta linseed 59s.

ANTWERP, April 10—P. M.

Petroleum 53½@53¾f.

PARIS, April 10—P. M.

Bourse, rentes 70f 31c.

AMUSEMENTS.

Louisville Opera House.

☞ First night of Miss Sophie Worrell and her New York Burlesque Company.

MONDAY EVENING, April 12, the spectacle, THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD. Miss Sophie Worrell, M'lle Billow, Mons. Van Hamme, Mr. C. Dobson, and New York Company.

☞ Grand Matinee Saturday.

RETURN OF THE FAVORITES.

Weisiger Hall.

FOR four nights only—Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, April 14, 15, 16, and 17.

Emerson, Allen & Manning's Minstrels,

Assisted by 20 first-class artists.

New songs and dances; new burlesques and jokes; new batteries of wit; a Vesuvius of fun; an entertainment without a parallel in the chronicles of minstrelsy. Admission 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents; gallery, 35 cents. The office for sale of reserved seats will be open Monday, April 12, at the music store of Louis Tripp, Jefferson street, where secured seats may be had without extra charge. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.
HARRY FRENCH, Agent.
all d6

THE PATRIOTIC SPEECH

OF

IRELAND'S GREAT MARTYR

ROBERT EMMET!

WILL be delivered at Masonic Temple on THURSDAY EVENING, April 15, 1869, by the accomplished Irish orator J. A. ROUAYNE, LL. D.

All true Irishmen, friends of Ireland, lovers of freedom, and all who revere the memory of Emmet, will not fail to attend.

Tickets 50c. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Speech at 8 o'clock P. M.
all d4

GEOLOGY.

PROF. E. WHIPPLE lectures on the "Physical Changes of the Earth," MONDAY EVENING, April 12, at 8 o'clock, in Bryant, Stratton & Carson's Business College, Weisiger Hall Building. Admission 25c.
a10 d2*

1869.

SPRING MEETING

—OF THE—

Greenland Blood Horse Association,

Commencing Monday, May 10,

—AT THE—

GREENLAND COURSE

Louisville,

On the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, one mile from the city limits.

STAKES AND PURSES, $6,500.

First Day—Monday, May 10.

FIRST RACE—Association Stake, for three-year old colts and fillies; mile heats, $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, the association to add $400. Three or more to fill. To close April 1.

SECOND RACE—Four mile dash, for all ages; St. Charles purse $600.

Second Day—Tuesday, May 11.

FIRST RACE—A Selling Race—Mile heats for all ages. Horses that are entered to be sold for $700 to carry their proper weights. Those that are entered to be sold for $400 allowed 5 lbs. Those that are entered to be sold for $300 allowed 10 lbs. Those that are entered to be sold for $200 allowed 15 lbs., and those that are sold for $100 allowed 20 lbs. The winner to be sold at auction immediately after the race, and all over the amount entered for will go to the association. Purse $500.

SECOND RACE—Jeffersonville purse; two mile heats for all ages; purse $600.

Third Day—Wednesday, May 12.

FIRST RACE—New Albany purse; 2 in 3 for all ages. $400.

SECOND RACE—Two mile dash; purse $400.

Fourth Day—Thursday, May 13.

FIRST RACE—Two mile heat; Ladies' Stake for 3 years old; a sweepstake for colts and fillies 3 years old, $50 entrance, $25 forfeit, the association to add $500. To close April 1.

SECOND RACE—1¼ dash, for all ages; purse $300.

Fifth Day—Friday, May 14.

FIRST RACE—Kentucky Club purse, for all ages; 3 mile heats; purse $800.

SECOND RACE—Selling Race—Conditions as above; mile heats; purse $300.

Sixth Day—Saturday, May 15.

Consolation Purse—For beaten horses, this meeting; mile heats; purse $300; horses beaten once allowed 7 lbs. Horses beaten twice allowed 15 lbs. Horses beaten three times allowed feather weight.

SECOND RACE—U. S. Mail Line Purse; 3½ mile dash, for all ages; purse $500.

☞ Five per cent entrance in all purses and two to start in all purses.

Races to commence at 1 o'clock each day.

Special Railroad Trains running every day during the meeting.

Subscriptions to be made and all communications addressed to A. J. ARMSTRONG, Sec'y.

President—W. L. JACKSON.

Vice Presidents—Capt. JOHN SHELBY, PETER C. FOX.

LADIES' COMMITTEE.

Henry Churchill, John H. Zanone, A. Dutil, Charlie Thurston, John S. Cain, T. Jack Conn, Wm. Johnson, Geo. W. Wicks, Josh Parks, Jas. C. Johnson, Zack. Sherley, Andrew Graham, Col R. A. Johnson, Charlie Clifton, Robt. Wooley, W. E. Thompson, Gen. S. B. Buckner, D. F. Hogan, and others.
mh16 d&wtd

STEAMBOATS.

NOTICE.

STEAMBOAT Owners and Captains will please take notice that

Pink Varble and Brothers,

Falls Pilots, Louisville, Ky., will hereafter give their attention to Piloting, Lightering or assisting steamers over the falls.

Steamers up or down wishing their services by telegraphing when they will arrive and the depth of water they draw will find one of them on hand.

When there is falls water for ascending boats one of them will always be found at Portland, where they keep a watchman employed to notify them. They have built the towboat Falls Pilot and intend to keep her on hand, ready at all hours, day or night, to attend to the wants of their friends. Boats coming down having no business at the city wharf can land at the foot of Towhead and blow four long whistles that being our signal.

PINK VARBLE,
W. VARBLE,
RICHARD VARBLE.

mr7 d3m

Cincinnati and St. Louis Express Line,

Comprising the following first-class steamers: KATE ROBINSON, MELNOTTE, CHAMPION, ANNA, and SHAMROCK. One of the above steamers will leave the city wharf for Evansville, Henderson, Mt. Vernon, Paducah, Cairo, and St. Louis every Wednesday and Saturday at 3 P. M., giving through receipts for freight, passengers, and stock to all points on the Missouri river via Omaha Packet line. To all points on the Upper Mississippi river via Northern Line steamers. To all points on the Illinois river via Peoria Packet Co. steamers. Also to all points on the Hannibal and St. Joseph R. R. via Keokuk Packet Co. Line. Tickets can be purchased and all information given at the office of MONTCALM & LEVI, Agents, No. 14 Fourth st. bet. Main and river. Jno. A. Williamson, Sup't Express Line.
mr18 dim

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.

NICK LONGWORTH .... KATES, Master, For Cairo, Memphis, and New Orleans on Tuesday, the 13th inst., at 5 P. M.

E. T. Sturgeon, Sup't. B. C. Levi, Gen. F't Ag't.

Cumberland River.

HAVANA .... PIERCE, Master, Will leave for Nashville and all points on Cumberland river at 10 A. M., to-day, from city wharf. J. W. FORSEE, Agent.

Louisville and New Orleans Packet Co.

VIRGINIA .... M. HOLLCROFT, Master, For Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans on Friday, the 16th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M.

E. T. Sturgeon, Sup't. B. C. Levi, Gen. F't Ag't.

For Evansville, Cairo, and St. Louis.

ANNA .... C. F. SHIRLEY, Captain, Leaves on Wednesday, the 14th, at 3 P. M., from city wharf. MONTCALM & LEVI, Agents.

Regular Kentucky River Packet.

DOVE NO. 2.

R. KING, Master .... MAJ. SULLIVAN, Clerk, Will leave Louisville every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 12 M. Will leave Drennon every Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday. For freight or passage apply to J. W. FORSEE, Agent.

Regular Memphis and Arkansas River Tri-Weekly Packet Company.

JOHN D. ADAMS, President. Leaves Memphis every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday for all points on Arkansas river. For through bills of lading to Arkansas and White rivers apply to
mr6 d3m J. W. FORSEE, Agent, 41 Fourth st.

Regular Kentucky River Packet.

BLUE WING NO. 3.

SAM. SANDERS, Master .... GEO. H. WOODS, Clerk, Will leave for Frankfort every Wednesday at 3 o'clock P. M., and Saturday at 12 M. Returning will leave Frankfort every Saturday at 3 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to
nov8 d1y JAS. W. FORSEE & CO., Agents.

"Old Reliable."

Louisville, Madison, and Carrollton Packet.

NOAH NEAL, Master .... GEO. W. LILLEY, Clerk, Leaves the foot of Fourth street for Madison, Carrollton, and all intermediate landings every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 1 o'clock P. M.
mar26 dim THOS. SMALL, Agent.

FOR CINCINNATI.

OLD RELIABLE

U. STATES MAIL LINE STEAMERS.

FARE $6 25, including meals and state-room—$2 one dollar less than by railroad.

UNITED STATES MAIL MORNING LINE AT 12 M. One of the magnificent steamers GEN. LYTLE .... SAM. HILDRETH, Master, GEN. BUELL .... C. DAVID, Master, landing at all intermediate points.

EVENING LINE AT 5 P. M. One of the new and splendid double-decked palace steamers ST. CHARLES .... J. WHITTEN, Master, GEN. LYTLE .... W. WADE, Master, landing only at Madison.

☞ All Railroad Tickets between Louisville and Cincinnati will be received for passage on boats and entitle the holder to meals and state-room free.

☞ These lines making sure connections at Cincinnati with all the early morning trains for the Eastern cities.

☞ Eastern passengers by this route have no change from Cincinnati to New York, Philadelphia or Baltimore.

☞ Have one hundred and fifty miles less railroad travel than by any other route from Louisville.

☞ Tickets for sale at the Galt House ticket office and on board steamers to all points East. Baggage checked through.

☞ All the above boats leave from the Company's Wharfboat, foot of Third street.

sept18 dtf JOE CAMPION, Agent.